ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,127—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	F. H. Seymour	27th July.
† SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th ,,
B. • HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5030	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th ,,
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

B. • This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

CATHAY, 28th July.
ROHILLA, 10th August
RAVENNA, 23rd August.
AND SIAM, 7th September.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	1st Aug.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,986	350	9th Aug.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	9th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Merss	4,351	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 23rd, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. Singapore, 20th August, 1894, and s. s. Manilla, 17th September, 1894.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th August, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 23, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,590 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports. Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 12, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,615 tons, on the 28th July, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 26th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 2,964 tons, on the 2nd August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 2nd August, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th July, 1894.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., beg to notify that from the 25th instant their OFFICES and GODOWNS, will be at Nos. 5, 7 and 9, BELL LANE, FORT.

Bombay, 25th June, 1894.

PASSENGERS—
—DEPARTING
BY MAIL STEAMER.

Trunks, Bags, Hold-Alls, Ulsters, Dressing Gowns, Caps, Straw Hats, Travelling Rugs and Wraps.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
(The Wine Shippers to the East.)

COGNAC A1.,
INVALIDS' PORT,
PALL MALL WHISKY,
AMOROSO SHERRY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY,
PALL MALL WHISKY, 11 Years Old.
C. P. & Co.'s CLARETS, BURGUNDIES,
and every other Wine of Good Quality.
BOMBAY.

"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other Species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying Fleas in the Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the Genuine Powder bear the Autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the Only certain Remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly Safe and Mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

SPORTING AND GYMKHANA KIT.

CRICKET
GOLF
POLO
TENNIS
FOOTBALL
FENCING
FISHING TACKLE,
RACQUETS
FIVES
DUMB BELLS.
ARMS and AMMUNITION.

COMPLETE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH NEW REMEDIES.
GRIMAULT'S

Solution of Bromide of Strontia.
Do. Iodide of Strontia.
Do. Lactate of Strontia.
Pombatano Middy.
Purgative Pills.

Apioline.
Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.
Ferrum Sanquinaries.
Santal Middy.
Morrhuol Creosote.

AGENTS:—
MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SELECTED AUSTRALIAN FRUITS,
IN SYRUP.

A CONSIGNMENT of the following is just landed direct from the Growers in Prime condition. A trial order is solicited.

APRICOTS, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, WHITE CHERRIES,
Per tin, Re. 1-11. Per dozen, Rs. 18-0.

BOMBAY: Fort, Byculla and Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA: Camp and City.

RELIABLE WATERPROOF— SUITED FOR ALL WANTS.
IMPROVED PROOFING SEWN SEAMS —CLOTHING,
ARMY CLOAKS— CHESTERS— ULSTERS.
HOAR & CO., { THE FIRM FOR "NEW GOODS." } BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 26 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 36 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

THE MEDICINE FOR YOU, Which Positively Cures Dyspepsia and Constipation, removes Liver and Kidney Disorders, clears Skin and Regulates the Bowels, thereby keeping at bay the Human Foes., the Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Gout, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder, IS (At Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12) FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL!

MADON, SONS & CO., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS
OF
REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

				Rs.		
Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil.	8	0	per box
Primo de Rever	,,	25	,,	6	8	,,
Regl. Antonio Lopez	,,	50	with ring	11	12	,,
Non Plus Ultra	,,	50	,,	9	8	,,
Exquisitos	,,	50	,,	7	8	,,
Princess as (small size)	,,	50	,,	5	8	,,
Neuvo Habano Especial	,,	100	,,	6	8	,,
Do. do. No. 1	,,	100	,,	5	8	,,
Do. do. No. 2	,,	100	,,	5	0	,,
Do. do. No. 3	,,	100	,,	4	8	,,

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW SUPPLY.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Have just opened a Collection of the
MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY, LIMITED,
THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE WORLD,

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893,

FOR BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR
CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS.

LIQUIFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS in Cylinders sufficient to make about 120 dozens, free from poisonous impurities. Regular Fortnightly supplies from Manufactory. Price, Rs. 6-8 per Cylinder.

Apply GODOWN-KEEPER,

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS for the Construction of 924 SMALL FOLDING WRITING DESKS, of a Pattern which can be seen at the University Office, will be received up to 1 P.M. of the 28th instant. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. CHAMBERS,
Acting University Registrar.
University Office, 20th July, 1894.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

THE Acting Agent, Southern Mahratta Railway, will be prepared to receive Tenders, until the 15th AUGUST, 1894, for the Supply of 11,000 tons of BENGAL COAL, to be delivered in Bombay, for consumption in 1895.

Specifications, containing full particulars of requirements, can be obtained from the LOCO. and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, Hubli, on payment of a Fee of Re. One per Copy.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Dharwar, 12th July, 1894.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE AT PESHAWAR.

CASE No. 46 OF 1894.

THE CREDITORS of the Late JEHANGIR and Co., who were Adjudicated Bankrupts on the 21st May last, are hereby warned that they are required by law to have their Claims Registered in this Court, and that the Claims of all who fail to comply with this legal formality by the 7th August, 1894, will be ignored without fail.

W. B. DE COURCY,
District Judge.
Peshawar, 9th July, 1894.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES
AND
PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value:—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.
Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
Hydraulic Jacks to lift 60 tons.
Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

TENDERS FOR LINSEED OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 640 drums of RAW and 604 drums of BOILED LINSEED OIL to be delivered at Rayapuram. Each drum to contain 5 gallons. Samples of 2 quarts each should *reach* the Undersigned not later than 3rd August, 1894, and Tenders not later than the 6th August. Complete Copy of the Advertisement, form of Tender, and all other particulars can be had on application.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras, 10th July, 1894.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S
BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake, suitable for one or Pair, by Windower.

One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.

One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.

TO BE LET.—One Small BUNGALOW, at Chinchpoogly, near Mr. Jamsetji Wadia's Bungalow.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NURANI," 2,870 Tons, Captain J. CARSON, will Sail for MALABAR COAST and CALCUTTA, on the 29th July, 1894. Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passages, apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
Agents.
44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

ESTATE—COLONEL W. SCOTT (DECEASED)

Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII. of 1866

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of the Late WILLIAM SCOTT, Colonel, Indian Staff Corps, who died at Rajkote,———on the 30th July, 1893, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to PERCIVAL RICHARD WILSON, Manager of the Firm of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one Month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,
Administrator to Estate.
Bombay, 20th July, 1894.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 4th August, 1894, at 2 P. M., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1894.

2ND.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect a Director in the place of the retiring one who is eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 20th August, 1894, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st July, 1894.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, on MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1894, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1894.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1895, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 31st July to 13th August, 1894, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for Inspection by Shareholders during the Office Hours.

By Order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.
Bombay, 24th July, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882, and in the Matter of ALCOCK ASHDOWN and COMPANY, "and Reduced."

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & COMPANY, LIMITED, "and Reduced"..........Petitioners

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition has been presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, for confirming a Resolution of the above Company for REDUCING its CAPITAL from Rupees 4,00,000 to Rupees 1,75,000.

A List of the persons admitted to have been Creditors of the Company on the 16th day of July, 1894, may be inspected at the Office of the Company, at Green Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the Office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, at any time during usual business hours on payment of the charge of Rupee one.

Any person who claims to have been the last mentioned day and still to a creditor of the Company, and who is not entered in the said List and claims to be so entered, must, on or before the 22nd day of August, send us his name and address and the particulars of his claim, and the name and address of his Attorneys (if any) to the Undersigned, at their Office, or in default thereof he will be precluded from objecting to the proposed Reduction of the Capital.—Dated this 24th day of July, 1894.

PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Attorneys for the said Company.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 25th day of July, 1894, a DIVIDEND of RUPEES THIRTY per Share, free of Income Tax, being 7½ per cent. on paid up Capital, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 28, Medow Street, on and after the 1st day of August, 1894, to the Registered Shareholders standing on the Register on the 25th day of July, 1894, on production of Share Certificate.

By Order of the Board,
BREUL & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Khangaum Cotton Pressing Co., Ld.
Bombay, 25th July, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June last of

Rs. 25-0-0	per share of	Rs. 500	paid up
„ 12-8-0	„ „ „ „	250	„ „
„ 6-4-0	„ „ „ „	125	„ „
„ 3-2-0	„ „ „ „	62-8-0	„ „
„ 1-9-0	„ „ „ „	31-4-0	„ „

free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 28th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 10th proximo.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, July 26, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June last of Rs. 10 per share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 28th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 10th proximo.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, July 26, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 28th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 10th proximo.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, July 26, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per Share on the Old Shares, and Rs. 12-8-0 per Share on the New Shares, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 28th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 10th proximo.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, July 26, 1894. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per Share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 28th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 10th proximo.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, July 26, 1894. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June last, of Rs. 15 per Share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 28th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 10th proximo.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, July 26, 1894.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CONCERT

(In AID of the HARBOUR MISSION)
Will be held in the
SEAMEN'S RECREATION ROOMS, PRINCE'S DOCK,
On SATURDAY, 28TH JULY, at 9 P.M.

ADMISSION : Reserved Seats, Re. 1; Unreserved, As. 8.
Tickets can be had at the SEAMEN'S RECREATION ROOMS, or from Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "HORATIO," arrived from LONDON via KARACHI, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th July, 1894.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 120,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES :

BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.
COLOMBO.
KANDY.
GALLE.
SINGAPORE.
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

If fixed for	Six Months	4 per cent. p. a.
Do.	Twelve Months	4½ per cent. „
Do.	Two or Three Years	4¾ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India	Commission ⅛th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	„ ⅛th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	„ ⅛th „

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP ....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Bombay Office : Esplanade Road.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....................................$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
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AMOY.
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LYONS.
MANILA.
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NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

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YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
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AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jeres.
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ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S "B." BRAND CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

THIS FIRM are the LARGEST SHIPPERS of BRANDY in the World, with the exception of Messrs. HENNESSY, as will be seen by the returns for the past Five Years as extracted from the *Wine Trade Review* of February 15th, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893 :—

	Gallons.
JAMES HENNESSY & Co.	3,161,135
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.	1,363,190

This clearly proves that their BRANDY is appreciated all over the World.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS.

GEM RINGS.

FINGER RINGS, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Turquoises, Opals, Pearls, Corals, &c., or any combination of Gems, will be found in Great Variety at

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The quality of Stones is of the very best this Season, while the Prices have been kept as low down as possible. Inspection of the Grandest and most Fascinating Collection of Rings is Respectfully requested.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION AND THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE : 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building Fort.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LACK OF VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. [illegible] the renowned Marston treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., [illegible] High Holborn, LONDON.

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BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

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BOMBAY.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF

NEW SHIRTINGS.

CEYLON FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL FLANNELS,
CELLULAR CLOTHS,
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THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET (LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
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(EFFERVESCENT),

AËRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS', AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS

MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM

C. W. FIELD,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

SOLUBLE FRUIT ESSENCES

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SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR

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BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED,
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And 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.

Price Lists and Full Particulars on application to their Agent,
F. W. SHALLIS, Bombay.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, [illegible] with the same Stamp and Signature [illegible] WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL......... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exceed......£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to................ £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
„ „	1885	„	966,107
„ „	1887	„	968,043
„ „	1892	„	2,033,058

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 4,730,398
Total Accumulated Funds	„ 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£ 4,842,054
1887	„ 5,763,091
1892	„ 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE :
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER

THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to :—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	$	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE		
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	$	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,208½
Bank of Bengal	40,900	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	165to180 65 to 70 15 to 17
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
harter Bank	40,900	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,450
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	215
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	150
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½ 190
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd Nil	1,175
English Press and Manfg	400	250	—		105
Fort	515	2,500		Rs. 80	1,200
French	300	5½		Nil	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	4	105
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	420
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	245
Mahmoodpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	112½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	390
Munnar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	235
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	535
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	127½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,901
Sind	400	3,000	750	35	570
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	16	200 195
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	1,050

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R.a Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	505
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	12
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	365
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.35	1,260
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	—	860
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	Nil	635
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	670
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	435
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	375
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	520
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	320
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	730
Singunghat Mill	700	500	500	4 2½	860
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Nil	535
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,180
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		117½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	860
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	605
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	83½
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Nil	625
Leopold	3,500	100	103	Nil	167½
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.15	690
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	870
Madras United	350	1,000	1,090	Rs. 100	2,675
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,53½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,625
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	Nil	135
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,850
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	360
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,230
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	565
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	835
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1,375
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	560
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	340
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	170
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	522½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld	960	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,300	Nil	725
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	310xd 225xd
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	95xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,175
Do. New Issue	500	875	625	Rs. 75	1,285
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,260	100	100	ex div ?	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,305
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	6 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	270
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	11
John Roberts & Co.	1,600	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs.23-12	320
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	96xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	6..
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	175
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	85xd
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	495
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	100	500	60	920
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	19xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	29-4	
China Leaf	"	28-14	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-13	"
Do. do. new	"	28-8	"
Australia do.	"	28-14	
Bombay do.	"	28-13	
English Sovereigns	"	18-3	
Do. Dragons	"	12-2	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	95	
Do. 17½ do.	"	95-4	
Carolus Dollars	"	205	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	126	
Franc pieces 5	"	319	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

CRICKET.

St. Xavier's High School vs. Fort High School.
Telegraph vs. Marine Battalion.

Prince's Dock.—The steamers Akbar and Horatio entered, and the steamer Beltor left the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamers Dwarka and Cathay left the dock yesterday.

Theft of Watches.—Mr. M. A. Amstuoz, the proprietor of the West End Watch Company, has reported to the police the theft of six gold watches, keyless lever, of the value of Rs. 590, from his place of business, between the 21st and 24th instant.

Seriously burnt.—Assur Khimji, a Hindu, aged nineteen years, was, on Tuesday, removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from extensive burns on his face, caused by the explosion of a fog signal, which the lad found, and was trying to open with a stone.

Theft at Kandawady.—Ragoonath Kustoor, residing at Kandawady, has reported to the police the theft of three gold wristlets, valued at Rs. 350, and a brass watch, of the value of Rs. 10, from his room, on Tuesday. Complainant's servant, Ramrattan, absconded on the same day.

Falling into a Fire Place.—Radhabai, a woman, aged twenty-five years, subject to fits, residing with her brother, at Coolie Street, was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on Tuesday morning, suffering from severe burns on her left arm, which she sustained by falling into a fire-place in her house, at Callian, on the 2nd instant, while in a fit.

Alleged Robbery at Upper Colaba.—Mabadoo Ramji, an old fisherman, was, on Tuesday midnight, going along Upper Colaba, when he was seized and dragged off the road by a man belonging to the Royal Artillery, and then robbed of a quantity of fish. Suspicion pointed to a certain gunner, but as the evidence against him was insufficient, complainant was referred to a magistrate.

Burglary at Nagdevi Street.—Haji Mahomed Hoosein, residing on the first storey of a house, at Nagdevi Street, has reported to the police that, during his absence from home between the hours of 3 and 4 p.m., on Tuesday, the lock on the door of his room was wrenched off, and gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 154, were abstracted from a wooden box by the hinges being forced off.

Burglary at Mazagon.—Khainger Goverdhan, having his shop at De Lima Street, Mazagon, on getting up from his bed, on Tuesday morning, at 4 o'clock, discovered the door leading into a small passage at the back of the house open. The complainant's wife immediately awoke, and on making inquiry, discovered that a large tin box had been opened, and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 1,555, stolen therefrom.

Fire.—About 11 o'clock, on Tuesday night, smoke was noticed issuing from the window of a shop, situated on the ground-floor of a house, at Nishanpada Cross Lane, and owned by Abdul Kadur. On an alarm being raised, the shop was forced open by some neighbours, and it was discovered that a small quantity of coal, which had been used during the day, was smouldering, which was speedily extinguished. The damage done to the property was estimated at Rs. 2.

Cricket.—A match will be played, on Sunday next, between the Baronet C. C. and Mr. Dhondi's team. The following would play from the team:—Messrs. P. L. Dhondi, D. M. Chonkar, G. R. Broker, Sookhadia, P. G. Kale, B. P. Kirtikar, G. R. Mehta, J. M. Dadarkar, N. B. Kothare, S. G. Gosavi, and N. V. A. J. Mehta. Substitute, L. S. Bhandare, and Scorer, Mr. P. N. Ranade. Play will commence at 9-30 a.m., sharp. Players are earnestly requested to be punctual.

Robbing a sleeping Man.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bhika Abdul Currim was charged with picking the pocket of a Hindu shopkeeper. While the complainant was asleep in the verandah of his shop, he felt some one searching his person. Awaking up, he found accused in front of him, and at once arrested him. On searching accused's person six pice and a handkerchief, belonging to the complainant, were found. There being two previous convictions against the accused, he was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

Association Football: Rovers' Club.—A match will be played, on the Cooperage ground, this evening, between the Rovers and the Telegraph Club. The kick-off will be at 5-30 p.m., prompt. The following team will represent the Rovers:—Goal, H. J. Eastwood; backs, L. G. McFarlane and Stevenson; half-backs, J. Allan, C. Brown, and T. Simpson; forwards, A. Simpson, J. L. Muir, J. Langton, H. D. Coates, and A. Brown; reserves, F. Hogan, C. S. Smith, and C. Alridge. It is almost certain that the reserves will be required, and they are requested to turn out.

A thievish Customer.—At the instance of Inspector Hurst, one Luximon Hunmanta, an old offender, was, yesterday, placed before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on a charge of committing theft of a metal watch and chain, of the value of Rs. 10, belonging to Tookaram Bundoo, a mutton-seller, residing at Soopari Baug Road. At 11 o'clock, on the morning of the 23rd instant, accused went to complainant's shop to buy some mutton, and in complainant's absence removed the watch, which was left hanging on a nail in the shop. Complainant reported the theft to the police, and gave the name of the accused as the man on whom he rested his suspicion. The police arrested accused, on the same day, and recovered the watch from a Parsee, named Cursetji, in the Fort. The accused against whom stood two previous convictions, was proved guilty, and sentenced to undergo eight months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Conviction of a dishonest Mehta.—Mr. Cooper yesterday, disposed of the case, in which Liladhar Damodar, munim of Chaterbhooj Jairam and Company, charged Dulabh Fatechand, mehta in the same firm, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 513, belonging to the firm. Mr. Byramji Warden, pleader, defended the accused, and Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, barrister-at-law, conducted the prosecution. Accused was collecting outstandings due to the firm, and in that capacity misappropriated the said amount. On the 6th May, when he had collected a very large amount of money, he paid Rs. 1,100 to the firm, and left with a large balance. He said he was going to the Grant Road Railway Station to see his relatives off, who were proceeding to Guzerat, where he was arrested by the police and brought to Bombay. Evidence having been recorded, his Worship convicted accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Parsee from Cooper's Hill College.—A Reuter's telegram announced, yesterday, that Mr. Khareghat, a young Parsee, successfully passed his engineering examination in the Cooper's Hill College, and will join the Public Works Department in India. He is the son of Mr. Ratanjee Merwanjee Khareghat, the eldest brother of Mr. Pestonjee M. Khareghat, a well-known public accountant and auditor of Bombay. Mr. Merwanjee Khareghat was born in 1871, and is now twenty-three years of age. His grandfather, Mr. Merwanjee, was a well-known merchant of Aden, and had done much to promote the prosperity of that flourishing port. The young engineer proceeded to England with his parents when only four years old, and received his education there, under the fostering care of his mother, who has just returned to Bombay. He showed early signs of intelligence, and was studying for the Indian Civil Service; but the bent of his mind being more for the engineering line, he entered the Cooper's Hill College, through which he has just successfully passed. The Khareghat family might reasonably be proud of its record, for it has a distinguished member in the Indian Civil Service, and a second son in the Indian medical service, holding the rank of a surgeon-major.

"Bombay Gossip" vs. "Sunday Comic."—Mr. Sealy, pleader, yesterday morning, appeared before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on behalf of J. H. Fernandez, manager of Messrs. Tellery and Company, who had charged with defamation Fred. Mitchel, proprietor of the *Sunday Comic*, and said his client, having been satisfied with an apology tendered by the defendant, wished to withdraw the charge. Mr. Sealy read the apology published in the *Sunday Comic*, of 22nd instant, as under:—An apology: "We regret very much that we were misled into publishing in our issue of the 8th instant a series of disjointed paragraphs under the heading of 'Comments on the prologue of the *Bombay Gossip*.' These paragraphs were prompted to us by a man who was actuated by personal animosity against Mr. Fernandes, the gentleman who, we supposed, was the editor of the *Bombay Gossip*, and whom the said paragraphs wrongfully and falsely maligned, making our paper the means to his end. We have since found out that the man who suggested the paragraphs we published is a person of no character and no principle, and certainly no position; and that in having pursuaded us to publish the false and scurrilous statements, he did so while labouring under the sting of having been pilloried in the columns of the *Gossip* for having figured in a police court. We apologise to Mr. J. H. Fernandez, without reserve, and are glad to notify that he has withdrawn the suit he filed against us." His Worship allowed the charge to be withdrawn.

Notorious Pick-Pockets at Null Bazaar.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Holdway charged two Mahomedans, of notorious character, named Chottoo Kholial and Kamoo Emam, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft in respect of a leather purse, containing a pass for Mauritius, of the value of Rs. 40, and Rs. 2 in cash from the pocket of one Valli Moosa, a resident of Jalalpore, in the Surat district. It appears that a few days ago the complainant arrived in Bombay from his native country with the intention of going to Mauritius. At 3 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, complainant went to Erskine Road to buy some goods, and on seeing a crowd of people standing near a shop, opposite the Null Bazaar police chowkey, went up to the place to see what was the matter. While he was there, the first accused knocked up against him, and having removed the purse, ran in the direction of Phool Gully. He was chased by complainant, and on being arrested by a policeman at the corner of the lane, handed over the purse to his companion, the second accused, who abstracted the money, and, having torn away the ticket, threw the empty purse on the roof of a three-storeyed house, and absconded. He was, however, pointed out by the first accused, and was arrested in the evening, the empty purse as well as pieces of the ticket being recovered. The first accused, in defence, stated that his companion picked complainant's pocket. He was only standing in the crowd, but as complainant chased the thief, he also commenced chasing him. The purse was not found with him. The second accused stated that he got the purse from a Parsee, who picked it up on the road. The magistrate convicted both the accused of theft and receiving stolen property, respectively, and as both of them were old offenders, sentenced them to four months' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held, on the 29th ultimo, in Liverpool, the chairman, Mr. H. H. Maxwell, presiding. The report for the year shows the results of the company's operations to have been singularly well managed and successful notwithstanding hard times. The chairman, in his address, said:—As regards the accounts—dealing first with the fire branch—it will be noticed that there has been some increase in the premium receipts, though the amount is not important. But this I consider is not of much moment, as, looking at the magnitude of our present income, I think profitable results are more to be aimed at than further extensions of premium. (Hear, hear.) In the life department, the amount of new business has doubtless to some extent been affected by the general commercial depression that has prevailed, but, notwithstanding, a very substantial amount is shown, and the mortality experienced during the past year has been entirely satisfactory, being well within the expectation. The calculations that have been made from time to time afford a clear indication that the quinquennial period which closes at the end of the present year will show a satisfactory surplus—fully proportionate to what has been realised in the past—our valuation being based on the same stringent lines that have been adopted on previous occasions, as we have always in life valuation calculated interest only at 3 per cent., taking the Hm and Hm (5) tables. After it has been provided for, we are enabled to carry forward at the credit of profit and loss a substantial sum, though somewhat less than last year. In explanation of the amount of £32,091 5s. 3d. credited to profit and loss as surplus reserve for expiring "Queen" treaties, I have to say that when the business of that company was taken over it was considered that certain continental insurances would have a loss, and an amount was accordingly set aside to meet it; but that amount has proved more than sufficient. Though the risks are not yet all run off they are so reduced that it was thought advisable to close the account by ourselves underwriting the outstanding liabilities. The amount in question is the balance, and this might fairly have been taken in reduction of our general losses for the year, but we have thought it better to show these as they really are. Our reserve funds remain at their previous high figures, and as regards the value of our marketable securities, whereas in 1893 the excess over the book valuation was stated to be £513,000 the amount now exceeds £560,000—(applause)—which is independent of the increased value of our various buildings, and those would show a considerable further excess over book value. The amount of foreclose mortgages in Australia alluded to last year has since been somewhat added to; but the aggregate is not large, and we still look for little or no ultimate loss in connection with them.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY.

The twelfth ordinary general meeting of share-holders was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Medow Street, Mr. Geo. K. Heinrichs, of Messrs. Glade and Co., chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1894. The cotton crop in the Khangaum district has been larger than last year, and the total number of bales pressed were 49,415 bales, of which this company pressed 11,597 bales, against a total of 8,039 bales last year. Your directors have also the pleasure to inform you that the joint working agreement, which was not renewed last year, has again been renewed for two seasons, commencing from the first day of November, 1893, consequently the pressing rate for 624 bales, which were pressed before that date, was Re. 1-8-0, and for 10,973 bales it was Rs. 3-10-0. The result of our working season, as shown by the accounts attached, is a net profit of Rs. 8,081-11-1. Out of this your directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 30 per share, being 7½ per cent. per annum on the capital to be paid to the shareholders, free of income-tax, absorbing Rs. 7,200, and to place the balance of Rs. 881-11-1 to reserve and renewal account, which will then, after deducting Rs. 9,869-14-4, loss of last season, show a credit of Rs. 13,591-2-5. Repairs and improvements found necessary during the season have all been paid out of revenue, and the machinery, presses, and buildings are all in first-class order. The building (not including presses and engines), are insured against fire for Rs. 10,000. The vacancies occurred on the board of directors by Mr. A. Breul's departure to Europe, and Mr. P. Benn's resignation, have been filled up by Mr. Sorabji Muncherji Nicholson and Mr. E. W. Campbell, which appointments you will be asked to confirm. Mr. Geo. K. Heinrichs retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and confirmed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share, free of income-tax, being at the rate of 7½ per cent. on the paid-up capital, was declared. The meeting approved and confirmed the appointment as directors of Messrs. Sorabji Muncherjee Nicholson and E. W. Campbell, in place of Mr. A. Breul, proceeded to Europe, and Mr. P. Benn, resigned. Mr. Geo. K. Heinrichs, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. A vote of thanks was tendered to the directors and secretaries and managers of the company for their able management, which was carried with acclamation. Mr. Furdonjee Ardasir Cursetjee was appointed an auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 100 per annum. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Yesterday, at a sitting of the court, the Honourable Mr. Justice Farran disposed of the following among other matters.

RE JOHN SHAW LINCOLN.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, applied, on the certificate of the Clerk of the Court, for the dismissal of the insolvent's petition. Mr. Robertson, for the insolvent, said that his client's salary had been attached by order of the Subordinate Judge of Bhusawal, and he had no funds to proceed with the matter of his insolvency. He had since appealed to the District Judge, who passed a decision in his favour, and he was now ready to proceed with his petition. The learned counsel, therefore, applied for leave to serve notices upon the creditors. His Lordship granted Mr. Robertson's application, remarking that it was not for the Lower Court to decide what sum out of the insolvent's salary should go for the benefit of the creditors. Leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices was granted.

RE KIMJEE VARDHMAN AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

RE SHIVSHANKER GOPALJEE.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an interim order for a month, with leave to serve notices.

RE PREMJEE TRICUMJEE.

The insolvent, through Mr. Manker, applied for leave to serve notices; and the application was granted.

CHARGE OF CARRYING AN EXCESS OF PILGRIMS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Captain John Ilich, master of the s. s. Abdul Kadir, which arrived in Bombay on the 6th instant, stood charged with carrying passengers in excess of the number allowed by law. Mr. Nicholson, the acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while the captain was defended by Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir.

Dr. John Crimmin, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that he was the Health Officer of the port of Bombay. He went on board the ship Abdul Kadir on her arrival in the harbour on the 6th instant. When he boarded the ship, he first went into the 'tween decks and found them to be extremely dirty. The deck was wet and slimy, and heaps of rubbish were lying on it. The cuppers were more or less full of filthy water. The hatches of the orlop were open. There was evidence that she carried passengers on her orlop deck. There was no light or ventilation, except what came from hatchways. Witness had no time to make further examination of the ship as he had to go on board the English mail, then about to leave. The medical officer of the Abdul Kadir reported to him that there were three deaths from old age during the voyage. The name of the medical officer was Syed Mahomed Effendi, who showed the witness no diary, although he asked for one. There was no sickness on the vessel. Witness was for some months Health Officer at Aden, where he used to give certificates in the form now produced. The Port officer is responsible for the count, but it was generally done by pilots and some lascars of the marine and the police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown, witness said he saw some kits on the orlop decks, but no passengers. The rubbish, which witness saw on board the Abdul Kadir, consisted of food, rags, and all sorts of cutchra, such as would be thrown down by pilgrims. This was between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The vessel had come in the harbour some hours before that.

Re-examined by Mr. Nicholson, the witness said that he issued orders that the vessel should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected according to the orders of the Government.

Mr. John Walsh, acting Superintendent of the Preventive service, Bombay Customs, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that the superintendent was the officer appointed under Section 7 of the Act to inspect and survey pilgrim ships. He gave instructions to survey the ship to Mr. Blunt and Mr. Lane, and they did it. Witness saw the medical officer, Syed Mahomed Effendi, who showed him a document, which was either in Arabic or Turkish. The doctor said that the document was the authority from Constantinople. The captain of the vessel was present at this time. Witness spoke to the doctor in English, but the commander did not know English. Witness handed back the authority to the doctor, as he did not require it. When witness went on board the vessel she was being cleaned.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown, the witness said that he received four documents (now produced). The vessel is now lying under Turkish flag. He did not know that she belonged to foreigners. He knew the master was a foreigner. Witness did not recollect having seen the vessel here before. He believed she was now loading cargo, but she had given no notice of taking pilgrims.

Mr. W. A. Blunt, acting Inspector, Preventive service, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that he boarded the steamer Abdul Kadir, on her arrival in Bombay. He asked the captain for the number of passengers he had on board, and he replied it was 955. Witness asked him if his certificate authorised him to carry pilgrims, and he produced four documents showing that he was entitled to carry 954 pilgrims. Witness then counted the pilgrims. They left old men, women, and children below, while they took the rest on the deck. Witness had six officers with him besides the custom house lascars. All the officers guarded the hatches to prevent pilgrims going up and down. The ladders were in the hatches, and there was no other means of going on the deck. There was no probability of the passengers below being counted twice. Witness had kept guards on the hatchways to prevent pilgrims going up. They counted the passengers who were below first. The passengers on the deck were counted one by one as they went down the ladder. The total number of pilgrims was 965 adults, taking eighteen children as nine adults. Witness inspected the hospital, which was on the 'tween decks. According to the rule, it ought to be on the up-decks. It was very dirty, gunny bags belonging to pilgrims and rubbish lying about the place. The hospital was lighted, but not properly built up. There was no ventilation. Side cuppers were full of filthy water. The deck was very wet and slippery. After witness had come to the shore, he made a report to Mr. Walsh, who gave him certain instructions. He then measured the steamer, and her carrying capacity was found to be 709.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned until this afternoon.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.)

MURDER OF A FEMALE DEVOTEE IN A HINDU TEMPLE.

IMPERATRIX VS. HANMANGAR VALAD SAROOPGAR.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. M. P. Khareghat, acting Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in June last, convicted the accused of the murder of one Vahali, a woman, for the sake of her ornaments, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

It appeared that the accused was the sadu of a Hindu temple, and was on very good terms with the deceased woman, who was very religious. On the night of the 22nd April last, the deceased went to the temple of the accused to hear a sermon preached. She had left word at home that she would not return that night; but as she did not return home the following morning, a search was made for her. A bundle was seen floating in a ditch opposite the temple, and on its being brought to the bank, it was found to contain the corpse of Vahali, tied up in her own saree with her throat cut, so that the head was almost entirely severed from the trunk, and stuck to it only by a strip of skin from behind. The police, after recovering the body, made enquiries for the accused, who was absent from the temple. He was traced to the Sidpur Station, and on his being arrested, the whole of the deceased's ornaments were recovered from his person. A neighbour of the accused deposed to his borrowing a sword from him some days previously, and to his returning it just before his going away from the temple. Another neighbour had actually seen the accused inside the ditch on the night of the murder. The Sessions Judge remarked that the explanation given by the accused for his absence from the temple was not worthy of belief, as he had purchased a ticket for a station in Marwar, while his own statement showed that he wanted to go to Panchasur. The jury unanimously found the accused guilty, but considering his extreme youth, recommended him to mercy. The Sessions Judge, agreeing with the recommendation, sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, rejected the appeal.

THE DANGER OF AN APPEAL.

IMPERATRIX VS. GONDSINGH NARAYENSINGH.

The accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who, in March last, found him guilty of house-breaking by night, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two years. The accused against whom there stood several previous convictions, had in this instance stolen sundry articles, valued at Rs. 25, from the premises of one Mahadu Dhaku during his absence, and was examining the contents of the stolen box behind the compound of the Gas Works, when he was arrested by the police with the property in his possession.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the evidence in the case, rejected the appeal; and at the same time ordered a notice to issue, requiring the accused to show cause why the conviction should not be quashed, and his committal ordered to be made to the Criminal Sessions as an habitual offender.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

The following subscription, paid into the Bank of Bombay, is acknowledged, with thanks:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
A few sympathizers	400	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged	1,20,969	9	5
Grand total, ...Rs.	1,21,369	9	5

H. A. Acworth,
R. M. Sayani,
Harkisondas Narotumdas,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th July, 1894.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO DR. THEODORE COOKE, C.I.E.

A meeting of the friends of Dr. Theodore Cooke, M.A., C.I.E., and of all students and others connected with the Poona College of Science, of which institution Dr. Theodore Cooke was Principal for about twenty-eight years, was held on Tuesday evening in the hall of the college, under the presidency of Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay. Considering the short notice that had been given, the meeting was well attended. Among those present were Mr. S. Cooke, (Principal), the Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Shuttleworth, Dr. A. W. Thomson, Mr. Fitz G. Beale, C. S., Mr. Hastings Page, Mr. K. D. Naegaumwala, Mr. Woodrow, Mr. Sanga, Rao Bahadur Kanitkar, L.C.E., Mr. P. G. Bhide, L. C. E., Mr. Nathushaya, L. C. E., Mr. Limaye, L. C. E., and other old students of Dr. Cooke's, as well as the senior class present students of the college.

Mr. S. Cooke proposed, and Mr. Sanga seconded, "that Dr. Bhandarkar do take the chair." The proposition was unanimously carried.

Dr. Bhandarkar then addressed the meeting as follows:—Gentlemen,—As has been stated by Principal S. Cooke, we have assembled here to-day to take steps to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Theodore Cooke. Dr. Cooke became Principal of this college in 1865, and he retired from the service last year, *i.e.* in 1893, so that for twenty-eight years he held the office of Principal. During these twenty-eight years the study of Civil Engineering in this Presidency has received a vast, a peculiar development, and the guiding spirit of all this development has been Dr. Cooke. It is, therefore, in every way proper that his memory should be perpetuated. At the very least, if we do nothing else, we ought to have a portrait of his hung in this hall. Not only did Dr. Cooke contribute to the development of the study of Civil Engineering, but he took a great personal interest in his students. I was associated with Dr. Cooke on the University for about nine years, and I can bear testimony to the very great personal interest which he took in all his students. And this interest did not cease when the pupils left the college. He continued to do all the good he could for them even after they left the college, and of that fact some of the letters to be read this evening bear evidence. It is in every way proper that the memory of Dr. Cooke should be perpetuated, and my only wonder is that you should have allowed some twelve months to pass since he resigned the service without thinking of the great debt of gratitude you owe him. Still this meeting shews that the good deeds he did have not been forgotten, and by assembling here to-day we demonstrate to the proof that a kind deed is never lost on us, that we ever remember it, and that we do what we possibly can to shew our sense of that kind deed. Though many gentlemen have not been able to attend this meeting we have received letters from several of them who express their perfect sympathy with the object of the meeting. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Dorabji Padamji writes to say he is unable to attend in consequence of a family bereavement, and expresses deep sympathy with the object of the meeting. Mr. Agashe in regretting his inability to be present offers to contribute at least Rs. 100 towards a memorial to Dr. T. Cooke. Mr. Dalal, in his letter, testifies to the fatherly interest that Dr. Cooke took in his students. Mr. M. Visvesvaraya has also written expressing his entire sympathy with the meeting. There are two or three more letters from gentlemen expressing their sympathy with this meeting and their readiness to contribute towards the memorial. We shall now proceed to the formal business of the meeting.

Mr. Nathushaya, L. C. E., proposed "That this meeting is of opinion that steps should be taken to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Theodore Cooke, C.I.E., in connection with the Poona College of Science." Mr. K. Limaye, L. C. E., seconded.

Dr. A. W. Thomson, one of the Professors of the college, said:—Gentlemen,—I have very much pleasure in making one or two remarks on the proposition before the meeting. In the first place I think that we have been a little late in beginning the work of this memorial. But better late than never. I knew Dr. Cooke only for about three years, but during that time I came very much into contact with him and I formed a very high opinion of him. He was a very genial and kind-hearted Principal to work with—(applause)—and during all the time I was associated with him we never had the slightest difference. As a matter of fact it will be admitted that he was the founder of this college. (Cheers.) He was, in fact, the Grand Old Man of the place. (Cheers.) It did not matter what time of the day you called, he was always here and ever ready to help you with his best advice. He took a kindly interest in the welfare of all his students, and I have very much pleasure in being able to add my testimony of what he did for myself and the college. I hope that the memorial will prove very successful. (Cheers.) We shall not be satisfied with only having a portrait of Dr. Cooke hung in this hall. We must have something grander. The committee expect to get about ten or twenty thousand rupees. You will then ask what we are to do with the money. That will be decided by the subscribers themselves at a meeting to be called after the money has been obtained. What the students and the gentlemen connected with the college say is that the memorial should take the form of Dr. Cooke's scholarships or of residential quarters for the students. The great want of the college at the present time is to have residential quarters for the students, and if we can raise 10 or 20,000 rupees we can go to Government and expect them to add as much as we get in subscriptions, and by this means we can have good students' quarters built near the college, and associate them with the name of Dr. Cooke. (Applause.)

One of the students present explained that the delay that had been referred to was unavoidable, as the old students were now employed in different parts of the country and could not meet together to discuss the matter. On behalf of the present students the speaker explained that they had held a meeting on the 29th January last, when it was unanimously resolved to take steps to perpetuate Dr. Cooke's memory, and appointed a committee for the purpose, with Mr. Bhide as secretary. It was then thought necessary to call a general meeting. Hence the present meeting.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

Mr. P. Shriniwasa Iyengar, one of the present students proposed, "That the following gentlemen do constitute themselves into a committee with power to add their number, for the purpose of giving effect to the previous resolution—The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Dorabji Padamji (chairman); Dr. Thomson, Mr. Godbole and Mr. M. Visvesvaraya (secretaries); Mr. Naegamwala (treasurer); the Hon'ble Mr. Shuttleworth, Mr. Hargreaves, Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Dr. Bhandarkar, Mr. K. F. Tarapurwala, Mr. K. G. Desai, Mr. G. R. Tilak, Mr. P. H. Patuck, Mr. G. K. Apte, Mr. G. A. Bhat, Mr. P. Chandamini and Mr. Ibrahim Shaik Dawood Ahmadi (Members)." The proposition was seconded by Mr. Patkar (another student) and was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Naegamwalla, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, for presiding at the meeting, said that the speakers who had narrated Dr. Cooke's services had lost sight of a very important practical service which Dr. Cooke had rendered to the natives of the country. He said he felt strongly that with the exception of Sir Alexander Grant of revered memory no European officer of the Educational Department had done more for the natives of this Presidency than Dr. Cooke. When the history of the Engineering Profession, so far as this Presidency is concerned, came to be written, it would be found that it was altogether through Dr. Theodore Cooke's exertions that the natives of India had been admitted into the covenanted ranks of the profession. (Cheers.) But for Dr. Cooke they would have been kept out. It was Dr. Cooke's influence, and his exertions on their behalf that induced the Government of India to open the higher ranks of the Service to the natives. The number of appointments open to the college had been reduced lately from two to one, and Dr. Cooke before he went home, had determined to do his utmost to get the Government to restore the second appointment. But unfortunately he was not destined to carry out his intention. Mr. Naegamwala hoped that the present Principal would do something to obtain the second appointment for the college again. (Applause.)

Mr. Hastings Page seconded Mr. Naegamwala's proposition that a vote of thanks be passed to the chairman. The proposition was carried unanimously.

Dr. Bhandarkar, in acknowledging the compliment, said he had come there as a friend of Prof. Cooke, and he expressed the hope that Mr. Sam. Cooke, the present Principal, would tread in his brother's footsteps. (Applause.)

The meeting then terminated.—*Deccan Herald.*

A clerical correspondent writes to a contemporary to protest against the modern custom of holding two funeral services, one where a person dies, and another where he is buried. "If it has its advantages it also has its drawbacks. When the service is purely a memorial one, a much more appropriate office than that for an actual interment might be found; but where the first part of the burial service is said over a deceased person in one church it is absurd to repeat it in another. The proper course is evident, namely, to use the part to be said in church in the first instance, and that at the grave direct in the second, but in two cases lately, those of Lords Coleridge and Forester, the whole service has been used twice over."

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Espl'de. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	59	65	47	26	47	99	42	74
Wednesday, July 25th	0	13	0	5	0	11	0	6
Total	59	78	47	31	48	10	42	80
Total fall to July 25th, 1893	50	0	43	70	42	88	41	67
Total fall to July 25th, 1892	35	70	28	80	29	79	30	60

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH OF JULY.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·485	W S W	3	94·0	83·0	65	...	10·54	—0·88
Agra	29·525	S W	7	95·0	80·2	72	...	7·57	—1·09
Cawnpore	29·548	W	7	94·4	81·5	75	...	12·07	...
Allahabad	29·500	W N W	8	91·2	79·7	84	0·07	24·78	+9·00
Jhansi	29·574	S W	5	91·2	77·7	75	...	20·79	+6·09
Jacobabad	29·447	Calm	4	102·0	82·5	70	...	0·15	—0·94
Karachi	29·541	W S W	13	79·9	75·8	95	4·78	18·18	+15·05
Joypore	29·591	S W	5	92·1	75·4	82	...	12·06	+2·17
Ajmere	29·600	W	7	85·4	73·6	88	0·10	13·87	+5·45
Deesa	29·598	S W	25	82·6	75·5	89	0·15	15·10	+4·25
Ahmedabad	29·618	S W	8	85·2	76·1	87	0·07	38·30	—
Bhuj	29·580	W S W	29	78·3	73·4	93	0·21	25·76	+18·09
Rajkot	29·633	W S W	21	81·9	71·3	84	0·31	43·45	+27·74
Veraval	29·681	W S W	24	80·5	78·3	91	0·11	24·24	—
Neemuch	29·646	S W	19	79·7	71·7	92	0·06	14·72	+2·40
Indore	29·670	W	8	82·0	71·6	90	0·04	15·10	+1·00
Saugor	29·634	S W	6	81·3	72·6	96	0·24	38·12	+18·72
Jubbulpore	29·617	W S W	5	85·4	73·1	92	0·13	28·20	+2·64
Hoshangabad	29·647	S W	8	86·3	73·7	91	...	26·94	+4·33
Khandwa	29·695	W	13	85·2	75·3	82	...	22·09	+8·39
Raipur	29·588	W S W	8	82·3	73·6	99	2·00	26·34	+3·91
Nagpur	29·645	W	7	87·8	75·6	85	...	20·92	—0·45
Amraoti	29·675	W S W	12	87·6	72·8	84	...	24·40	+8·40
Akola	29·687	W	10	90·5	72·7	78	...	18·93	+4·19
Surat	29·704	W S W	F	85·5	78·1	89	...	35·55	+10·35
Malegaon	29·700	W	14	87·9	72·1	81	0·03	8·80	—0·21
Bombay	29·775	W S W	15	84·4	76·0	85	0·05	42·51	—1·00
Poona	29·782	W S W	14	80·6	69·4	84	0·05	14·77	+4·35
Aurangabad	29·752	W S W	11	88·3	70·1	76	0·04	7·69	—
Sholapur	29·791	W S W	17	91·2	70·5	69	...	3·50	—5·12
Ratnagiri	29·813	N N W	8	84·4	75·9	91	0·52	67·83	+5·81
Belgaum	29·836	W S W	30	74·3	66·8	95	0·31	31·09	+9·45
Goa	29·837	W	10	85·1	72·4	91	0·05	51·98	—
Karwar	29·855	S W	4	84·2	76·5	85	0·22	51·64	—19·15
Mangalore	29·880	Calm	3	85·3	75·9	89	0·04	57·57	—7·54
Calicut	29·888	N E	4	84·2	72·7	87	0·63	62·44	+4·86
Cochin	29·909	N N E	M	85·7	74·7	89	0·16	39·77	—6·96
Bangalore	29·887	W S W	12	81·7	64·3	83	...	6·28	—0·66
Secunderabad	29·779	W S W	12	90·6	71·9	71	...	4·72	—5·93
Masuliptm	29·739	W N W	11	92·1	80·6	65	...	6·84	—3·49
Bellary	29·834	W	12	89·9	73·9	62	...	1·90	—1·57
Cuddapah	29·806	S W	...	93·6	77·9	57	0·01	9·27	+2·24
Madras	29·789	W	9	99·5	81·5	55	0·03	2·77	—2·34
Coimbatore	29·871	S W	7	90·4	70·8	81	...	1·44	—1·05
Trichinopoly	29·831	W	12	99·1	78·8	58	...	3·51	+0·65
Negapatam	29·821	W N W	9	103·1	78·8	70	...	0·43	—2·98
Colombo	29·899	W	9	84·5	78·0	75	...	13·26	+1·23
Aden	29·684	E	12	92·8	79·8	80	...	0·07	+0·05

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H.=0·07 (59·81); G. T. H.=0·05 (47·44); St. G. H.=0·11 (48·10); C. P.=0·05 (42·51).

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Summary.

The pressure changes are very irregular. There has been a rapid fall at Raipur, Nagpur, Jubulpore, Jhansi, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Delhi, a brisk fall at Amraoti, Hoshangabad and Agra, a rapid rise at Deesa and a moderate to slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley and to the eastwards of Raipur and highest in Ceylon. Gradients and steep over nearly the whole country, but particularly on the eastern side of the Peninsula. Winds are north-easterly at Calicut and Cochin and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been fresh to strong at Deesa, Rajkot, Veraval, Neemuch, Malegaon, Bombay, Sholapur, Belgaum. This morning the wind velocity was 25 miles an hour at Malegaon and Rajkot, 20 at Khandwa, 16 at Trichinopoly, Neemuch and Karachi and 14 at Raipur and Deesa. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 5° above the normal at Negapatam, Madras, Secunderabad and Akola, while the minimum temperature variations are within 5 of the normal mean elsewhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are small but show a rise in several places. The skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Karachi (4·78"), two inches at Raipur and light to moderate showers at Allahabad, Ajmere, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Bhuj, Veraval, Neemuch, Indore, Saugor, Jubulpore, Malegaon, Aurangabad, Bombay, Poona, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Cuddapah and Madras. The small residual depression which was over Bhuj yesterday has disappeared. To-day the isobars indicate that the depression which appeared to the north-eastwards or east-north-eastwards, of Madras has moved more to the westwards and the weather appears to be very unsettled to the eastwards of longitude 80° where strong squally winds accompanied by heavy rain are probably blowing. The abnormal chart shows that the weather in Lower Sind, Cutch and Kathiawar is still slightly unsettled and rain is to be expected. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast has slightly increased but is yet very weak and light to moderate showers are probable. Between Bombay and Karwar it is fairly normal and indicates the probability of the continuance of light to moderate showers on that coast. The barometer has fallen rapidly in the North-West and Central Provinces, but the fall at Raipur is comparatively more than at other stations and shows that the disturbance to the eastwards of longitude 80° has a great tendency to move towards that station. The rainfall on the West Coast will probably slightly increase during the next 24 hours.

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, July 25.

Pressure has increased in Cutch and Kathiawar, and the residual depression in Sind has filled up. Heavy rain has again fallen in Lower Sind, Hyderabad, and Karachi, each reporting five inches. Pressure has given way briskly in south-east Punjab, and a very shallow depression lies over the submontane districts of South-East Punjab and the adjacent hills, where the conditions hence are slightly disturbed, and the weather is probably showery to-day. The depression in Bengal has advanced about a hundred miles to west-north-west in the past twenty-four hours, and was central near Burdwan at 8 a.m. It is a well-defined deflession with very strong cyclonic winds blowing in the south and east quadrants. Heavy rain has fallen to the west and south of centre, and light rains in the remainder of Bengal. Balasore and Sambalpur report five inches; Cuttack, Chaibassa, and Hazaribagh, two. The storm will probably advance in the direction between west and west-north-west.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 24th July.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·717
Temperature of the Air	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·845
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·0
General Directions of wind*	SW, WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	311
Fall of Rain	0·05
Total fall during month	25·84
" " year	42·39
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 25th	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

The foreman of the jury in the case of Trebelli Bettini *v.* The Royal Academy of Music, has addressed a letter to the *Times*, in which he mildly protests against the remarks of the judge with respect to the verdict and rider, and says:—"If we had anticipated any opposition to the reading of the rider it would have been impossible to arrive at a verdict—the rider being the only means of escape from the dilemma in which some of the jury found themselves placed." He continues: "I wish to state in the most precise terms that the 'unfounded imputations' from which, by the rider, we sought to free Miss Trebelli were the very two which had been levelled at her in the course of the trial—namely, the felonious destruction of her mother's will and the charge of base conduct with her maid. The jury were of the one opinion that the plaintiff was innocent of these most serious charges."

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS Instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
3 cases black and blue serge.
2 " cotton flannel.
1 " coloured quilts.
5 " white nainsooks.
1 " black Italian cloth.
1 bale grey shirting.
An invoice of perfumery, consisting of soap, powder, hair oil, pomade, and dentifrice.
On account of the underwriters—
9 chests tea, more or less, damaged.
On account of the concerned—
Ex. s. s. Australia,—
E K 729 C 7552 } 1 case Monkey saws.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN AND OTHER SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wari Bunder, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.
Also on account of whomsoever it may concern—
1 tarred case cigars, marked "11," Trichinopoly to Wari Bunder, invoice No. 2818 of 2-6-94. Consignees, Messrs. Ramswamy Davey and Co.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, July 26, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 25.

THE Indian Council made further extra allotments of Bills yesterday, at enhanced prices, say 4 lakhs on Bombay, 3 lakhs on Calcutta, and 3 lakhs on Madras, at 1s. 0 15-16d. to 1s. 1 1-32d., the highest rate obtained, shewing an advance of 1-8d. on the extreme price paid for extra Bills on Monday, and of 7-32d. on last Wednesday's regular allotment rate. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 0 5-8d.; and the only changes in the usual Stock Exchange quotations were a decline of ¼ per cent. in Indian Sterling Loan, at 108¼; and an advance of 5-16 per cent. in 4 per cent. Rupee Securities, at £55¾. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged, at 28 11-16d. per oz.; and in New York, 62½ cents was still the value of the metal, with demand Exchange on London unaltered.

Wheat was easier, No. 1 Soft White being quoted on the spot in Liverpool, at 4s. 8½d. per cental, Ex-Quay.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening; Surats easier; and Arrivals also easier; the day's Sales having been 7,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. 3 15-16d. per lb. was still the price of spot Mid.-Americans; but Arrivals were 1-16d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 25-32d. for July-September deliveries, and 3 13-16d. for November-December. In Surats, all grades of Dhollera and Oomrawutte, were 1-16d. per lb. lower, other descriptions being unchanged. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

The Liverpool Wool Auction opened yesterday, 23,000 bales being offered. The market was depressed by forced sales.

In New York, a decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton yesterday, at 7 cents per lb.; and September Futures were 7 points lower, at 6·73 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

In our local Cotton market, nothing whatever has been done by exporters; but the Mills have taken 1,250 bales, consisting of 600 Barsee, at Rs. 188-90; 150 Mowa, at Rs. 186; and 100 each of Mulkapore, at Rs. 190; Indore, at Rs. 168; Bhownuggar, at Rs. 184; Julgaum, at Rs. 176; and Bengal, at Rs. 170; the tone of the market having been quiet, and prices all unchanged.

WHEAT remains a quiet market, with only a small export business passing; but prices are still without further change.

SEEDS are also quiet in tone with business for shippers' account upon only a small scale. The price of *Linseed* has declined half-an-anna per cwt., say to Rs. 8-2-0 to Rs. 8-4-0 per cwt.; other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton....................................	2,742	bales.
Wheat.....................................	5,149	cwts.
Linseed	4,043	"
Rapeseed	9,227	"
Groundnuts	1,467	"
Castorseed................................	945	"
Rice	2,075	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Business has been done for August shipment, to Antwerp, at 16s. per ton for Seeds and Wheat.

EXCHANGE opened firm in presence of the enhanced rates obtained for Council drawings yesterday as chronicled above at 1s. 0 15/16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 0 15/16 to 31/32d. for Demand, at which latter rate we heard of a moderate amount being placed; and for three months' sight Credits 1s. 1 1-32d. was named early in the day; but we heard of nothing having transpired at the rate, as quotations coming firmer from Calcutta, at 1s. 0 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 5-32d. for six months' sight Credits, rates here also became firmer, and 1s. 1 1-16d. was asked and paid for three months' sight Bills, for near delivery, this market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 0 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic......	1s. 0 31-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 0 15-16 to 31-32d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 1 1-16d.	"
Francs do.	...1·37¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 5-16 for Fours for cash and the near settlement, and 103 3-16 for the August account, and the market was steady at about these prices, with buyers in all the positions, closing quotations having been 103 3/8 and 103⅛ for Money and Account, and the August settlement, respectively. 103 has been quoted for 3½ per Cents; and 102¾, buyers, for the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-3.

SHARES have shown a little more life to-day, and we note in Mill Scrip, an advance of Rs. 45 in Queen; and of Rs. 10 in City of Bombay; and a decline of Rs. 10 each in Hindostan, and Soonderdas; of Rs. 7½ each in Manockji Petit and Swadeshi; of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, Framji Petit, Luckmidas, and Western India; and of Rs. 2½ in Mazagon. Volkart's Press Shares have advanced Rs. 10. Bank of Bombay Shares are Re. 1¼ lower, at Rs. 1,208¾ per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Liverpool cotton market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera...........................	3 1/16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols......................	101 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes.......................	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55¾
Bar Silver	28 11-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, JULY 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dilwara left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JULY 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sutlej from Bombay arrived here this afternoon.

The M. M. Co.'s s. s. La Seyne left Aden for Bombay, (via Kurrachee), on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at noon.

The M. M. Co.'s s. s. Ava left Aden for Zanzibar, on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 5 a.m.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Arroyo left Colombo, for Bombay, on the 24th instant.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th July, 1894, on 45 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	400	10	910
Or per mile of Railway	11	9	......	20
For previous 1 week of half-year.	900	500	30	1,430
Total for 2 weeks...	1,400	900	40	2,340
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 25 miles open)	381	171	9	561
Per mile of Ry. do.	15	7	......	22
Total to corresponding date do.	913	348	33	1,291

Increase for the week.................. Rs. 349
Do. to date.................................. " 1,046

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th July 1894 on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	100	10	610
Or per mile of Railway	29	6	.....	35
For previous 1 week of half-year.	600	200	10	810
Total for 2 weeks...	1,100	300	20	1,420
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	....	....	....	....
Per mile of Ry do.	....	....	....	....
Total to corresponding date do.	....	....	....	....

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SCOTT—July 17, at Raneegunge, the wife of G F Scott, Bengal Coal Co., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ORR—BARTON—July 18, at St Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev John Black, M A, assisted by the Rev F Penny M A, Edward William, second son of the late Mr Jas Orr, to Emily Maud, youngest daughter of Mr T Barton, of Bangalore.

DEATHS.

CROSSLEY—July 18, at Gorakhpore, Samuel Robert, P W Department, eldest son of Samuel and Mary Crossley, Jubbulpore, aged 23 years, 8 months and 12 days.

JENKINS—July 20, at Dacca, Thomas Lowten Jenkins, Bengal Civil Service, Collector of Dacca, and Major Commanding Dacca Volunteer Rifles.

REILY—July 14, at Burrisaul, James Horatio Reily, Agent to Nawab Bahadur Ahsannoollah, C I E, of Dacca.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1894.

IT is more than doubtful whether the Bombay millowners will be quite so perturbed as our correspondent, Mr. E. A. West, concerning the action of the Raja of Bundi in ordering the levy of an export duty of one rupee per maund on all unpressed cotton. Mr. West, whose letter we print elsewhere, says that this export duty is equal to about double the cost of pressing at stations outside the limits of the Rajputana State, and as he is the agent of West's Patent Press Company, Limited, whose head-quarters are at Etawah, he naturally views the proposed duty with disfavour, and rightly describes it as simply and purely a protective step taken to foster the business of a steam press erected by the Bundi Darbar. Our correspondent on becoming aware of this decision, wrote to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, complaining of the proposal, and pointing out that the Government of India have always discouraged the levying of transit duties by Native States, and urging that a serious principle was involved in the measure. He, however, received but cold comfort from the Agent to the Governor-General, who wrote that "he could see no grounds for interfering with the arrangements made by the Bundi State." Mr. West was further informed that no change was to be made in the existing transit duty of eight annas per maund on all cotton passing through the State, and that the grounds assigned for the imposition of the additional export duty were that for some years past the traders, Native and European, owning cotton presses outside the State have established agents in Bundi for the purpose of securing as much of the cotton yarn in the State as possible, which they consign to their principals to be baled and exported. Receiving no sympathy from the Rajputana Agent, Mr. West appeals to the Bombay merchants "to attack the evil at once before it is allowed to go any further," and he calls upon them to present a memorial to Government, "showing the very dangerous nature of the principle admitted by the letter of the Agent to the Governor-General." Mr. West considers it quite possible that the "local authorities in Rajputana do not quite realise the serious nature of the issue involved by their policy of non-interference in the affairs of the Bundi State."

We are unable to share the opinion of our correspondent that a dangerous principle is admitted in the refusal of the Government of India to veto the proposal of the Bundi Darbar. The subject of the relations of the Paramount Power with the Native States has been dealt with at length in "The Protected Princes of India," but Mr. West would search Mr. Lee-Warner's book in vain to discover any passage, which would favour his assumption, that the Native States have no right to protect their own industries. So reliable an authority as Sir William Hunter tells us that the Raja of Bundi is "absolute ruler in his own dominions." We fail to see what "new principle" is involved, inasmuch as for years past the mills in the Nizam's Dominions have been protected by the levy of a heavy import duty on yarns manufactured outside those Dominions, and other instances of a similar kind might be cited. It has long been an admitted principle, that the internal policy of a Native State shall not be interfered with, so long as that policy is not injurious to the subjects of the State. So far from coming under this latter category, the measure now proposed cannot be regarded otherwise than calculated to encourage the investment of capital in Bundi, and by placing on a sure foundation a home industry to increase the material prosperity of the State. Even Mr. West, anxious as he is for prohibition, is unable to argue that the subjects of the Raja of Bundi will suffer by the export duty. Indeed, in a sentence with which we are in thorough agreement, Mr. West tacitly admits that from the point of view of the State itself the step taken by the Darbar is commendable. Referring to the current belief that Mr. Westland will, in his next Budget, propose an excise duty on the products of the mills of British India, our correspondent says "when that measure becomes law it will be to the interest of every millowner in Bombay to transfer his machinery to the Native States public-spirited enough to follow the example of Bundi." It is this aspect of the matter which gives to the decision of the Bundi Darbar whatever real importance it possesses in relation to the Indian trade. If the Raja is ready to place a duty on the export of unpressed cotton, in order to protect a pressing mill, giving employment for only a few months in the year, how much would he and other Native Princes not do to foster in their territories an industry like that of cotton spinning, which gives employment to hundreds of people all the year round? If at the dictation of Manchester, the Bombay mills are hampered by an excise duty, it is quite certain that the Native States will gladly welcome to their domains with open arms the machinery of the millowners of British India.

It is to be hoped that so obvious a moral of the new export duty in the Bundi State, as the one we have indicated, will be recognised by the Government of India, and that Lord Elgin will make it clear to her Majesty's Ministers that by the imposition of an excise duty on the products of Indian mills the danger will be incurred of diverting the capital and labour employed therein to the Native States. The Home Government should be given clearly to understand how risky it is to tamper with an industry in which over 120 million rupees are invested, at a time when the refuge of any and every Native State is open to it. The cotton trade of India has only been established for forty years, and remarkable as has been the progress made, it is not yet sufficiently solidified to bear being experimented with. The millowners of Bombay do not ask from Government protection such as Native States would be prepared to give them—all they claim is "a fair field and no favour." They do not consider that the exigencies of party should give to Manchester exporters any advantage over other exporters at home. The principle involved is an untenable one, and is disadvantageous to Indian manufactures all round, for if the Manchester cotton traders obtain the upper hand again next March, other exporters will want to know the reason why, and every trade at home with votes behind it will be clamouring to be placed on the same footing. If the cotton industry is excised one day, the coal industry, or the wool industry may be similarly treated to-morrow. The British Government have need to be reminded that the promise has been repeatedly given in the past by the Government of India that every effort should be made to foster cotton manufacture. To single out this very industry for a harassing tax would be a distinct contravention of this pledge. The Government of India have acknowledged, from time to time, that in some parts of the country much suffering is entailed upon the masses by their semi-nakedness. To tax the cotton manufactures would be to extend this evil, by raising the price of the local spun yarns—the only kind that the poorer classes can at any time afford to buy. From whatever aspect the question is approached the proposed excise duty on one of the most necessary manufactures of the Empire is indefensible, and what has taken place in Bundi is a suggestive and timely commentary upon it. The action of the Bundi Darbar is sure to attract a good deal of attention in other Native States, and it is calculated to teach the controlling powers at home a lesson whereunto they would do well to take heed.

IF we may believe the Anglo-Japanese papers there was not much good faith in Japan's acceptance of mediation in her quarrel with China over Korea. National jingoism, they say, is especially rampant, and Japan is "spoiling for a fight." There has constantly been cherished a strong feeling in favor of an armed interference in Korean affairs in order to gratify Japanese ambition, and give to the nation an opportunity of exhibiting its prowess in war. They believe they have better men and better ships, and could very soon teach China a salutary lesson. While the Japanese appear anxious to fight however the Chinese, according to the vernacular press, are anxious for peace, for a war would interfere with the Dowager-Empress's birthday celebrations, and the money which is to go in merry-making would have to be spent in munitions of war. This would be made China's excuse if she consented to withdraw. But the present Chinese dynasty has so many enemies that it would be accused of cowardice, and renewed attempts to overthrow it would follow any concession to Japan. Another dangerous feature of the situation in Korea is that while China upholds the king and assisted him to suppress rebellion, the Japanese sympathise with the people, and whilst urging the king to declare his country independent they urge the people to free themselves of oppression. One or two of the Tokyo vernacular papers have spoken against the expedition on the ground that Japan's interference may possibly prevent the insurgents from obtaining their righteous end—delivery from oppression. Whatever Japanese you speak to, says a Japanese correspondent, will give you the same answer—his sympathies are with the people against the government. When in 1884 there was an *emeute* of a similar nature in Korea, the political exiles from that country found a kindly welcome in Japan, and some of them are there now. When their leader, Kim Ok Kium, a few months ago was decoyed to Shanghai, and assassinated by an emissary of the Korean king, popular excitement in Tokyo was very great, and was increased by the news of the indignities wreaked upon the body of the murdered man and subsequently by the further news that Kim Ok Kium's father had been strangled by the order of the King. The history of the connection of the two countries is traced by the Yokohama correspondent of a London paper. Japanese connection with Korea dates from early in the third century, and the country became to some extent tributary to Japan. In the sixth century the Chinese drove out the Japanese and large numbers of political refugees fled to Japan. Korea which had been practically four kingdoms now became one, and more or less dependent on China. At the end of the sixteenth century Japan made an ineffectual attempt to conquer Korea, and for the next three hundred years was independent having but little communication with Japan. In 1875, however, a Japanese steamer put into a Korean port for coals and provisions, but was attacked by the natives. This caused much indignation in Japan, and an expedition was sent to Korea the following year, as a result of which a treaty of commerce and amity was signed between the two countries, which has since been the basis of communication between the two nations. The Chinese claim to suzerainty if better than the Japanese is also a poor one. But there is this difference that while the Chinese claim is to some extent admitted by the Koreans, the Japanese claim is ridiculed. The active interest which has been taken by both countries in the affairs of Korea dates from the insurrection of six years ago, which was put down with the aid of Japanese and Chinese soldiers. The jealousies between the two armies almost led to a war between the two countries; but finally a convention was agreed upon at Tien-tsin, by which the two nations entered upon a definite line of policy with regard to the peninsula. It was agreed that both countries should withdraw their troops, and that in case the Korean government should require assistance, each country should be entitled to send an equal force. It is in accordance with the terms of this convention that China and Japan are sending troops and ships, ostensibly to protect their respective interests. But of course the troops sent are preposterously disproportionate to either Chinese or Japanese population in Korea, and there the danger lies. If the forces of the two countries fall into one another's way a conflict is inevitable.

THE probable results of the war, should it be declared, is eagerly discussed by the press of both countries, and the military and naval strength of the two countries is reviewed. Japan has thirty-two war-ships with a tonnage of sixty-one thousand and of ninety-five thousand horse power; China has forty-six war-ships of sixty-eight thousand tons and seventy-two thousand horse power. What it lacks in numbers Japan claims to make up in speed, and also boasts a naval college and academy in which her officers have been trained in strategy and tactics. The Chinese have no such institution, but we are reminded that China has specially engaged foreign experts and has sent her most promising officers to Europe and America, whence they have returned after going through all the necessary courses. In gunnery, navigation, and tactical evolutions it is claimed they are so well trained that even foreigners admire their proficiency. Would the Japanese Navy be overcome, then, when opposed by the Chinese, asks the *Hochi Shimbun*, and answers: "By no means. For though the Chinese officers may be excellent, that is not the case with the men. The latter are all thoroughly Chinese in their ways, indolent, addicted to opium, and in many cases ignorant of even how to fire a gun. Seeing that the point of prime importance in naval efficiency is the capacity of the men and officers to work together, Japan must be admitted to possess a marked advantage over China." Moreover, China has made comparatively little progress in the art of employing torpedo boats, nor has she a sufficient number of them; a serious fact in view of the part now played by torpedoes in naval warfare. That may be all very well so far as recent ship-building goes, but the observations regarding the men on board the warships is certainly beside the mark. The Hongkong paper reminds its contemporary at Yokohama that as gunners the Chinese make excellent marksmen; they are fond of their guns, keep them in good order, and handle them well. Three minutes per round is not an unbroken record, when prize-firing with the heavy 12-inch Krupp guns; and with the better fittings of the heavier cruisers, the 8-inch and 6-inch guns can be served a round a minute. Unfavourable comparisons are frequently drawn between the Chinese and Japanese officers to the detriment of the former; but despite the many disadvantages the Chinese officer has laboured and still labours under disadvantages arising out of birth, habit, and system, the Hongkong paper claims that there are many capable and energetic men amongst the officers of the squadron who will stand by their ships and serve them efficiently when need arises; an emergency, where name and country is at stake, will bring out much latent and unknown strength in the Chinese naval officer. It is not possible to determine which country has might on its side, and both lay to right as they do to might. Japan claims justification for interference since it was she who opened out Korea to trade. But the Anglo-Vernacular papers of both countries appear to agree upon one point, that Japan must have either a foreign or a civil war. Japanese discontent is becoming serious. The last address of the House of Representatives to the throne was treasonable and expressions made therein would five years ago have been punished by death. The people are disunited and a foreign war is deemed necessary to combine them again. A foreign war would prove an outlet for bad blood, but the Chinese press warns the Japanese that perhaps Japan will be relieved of more blood than she has any idea of losing at present.

MR. L. J. ROBERTSON, barrister-at-law, has been appointed to act as Government Professor of Law, in place of Mr. J. S. Slater, barrister-at-law, on leave.

THE ties in the second round of the Indian Football Challenge Shield, in the Presidency Group, were completed on Saturday, when the Calcutta Club who had drawn with the Naval Volunteers on Friday, beat them by one goal to nothing; and the Royal Sussex Regiment defeated the Cossipur Artillery by the same score. Calcutta now meet No. 5 Western Division, Royal Artillery, who on Thursday won their re-played tie with the Dalhousie Club by two goals to nothing, and the Sussex are opposed by the Rifle Brigade. The matches will be played off in the current week.

FROM a statement laid on the table at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held in the Municipal Offices, yesterday afternoon, it appeared that the rainfall for the week, ending 22nd July, in the Vehar Lake, was 17 inches 61 cents as against 9 inches 37 cents in the corresponding week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 52 inches 26 cents as against 43 inches 69 cents last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 256 feet 85 cents, and at the end of the week 262 feet. At the same date, a year ago, it was 258 feet 50 cents at the beginning of the week, and 260 feet 25 cents at the end of the week. The rainfall for the week on the Tulsi Lake was 29 inches 50 cents, and at the same date last year 10 inches 86 cents. The rainfall in the lake to date was 70 inches 24 cents, or, 19 inches 16 cents more than last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water on the lake was 443 feet or 80 cents less than at the same date last year. At the end of the week it was 456 feet 90 cents, or, 9 feet 15 cents more than last year.

THE Admiralty, writes the *Englishman*, has at length found a new flagship for the East India station in the Bonaventure, the second-class cruiser rejected, last year, by the Australian Colonies. The Bonaventure will be commissioned at home this month by Captain Charles G. Robinson, and before coming to India will take part in the naval manœuvres. On his arrival in Bombay about November next, Captain Robinson will make over charge to Captain Giffard, and will command the Boadicea on her homeward voyage. The Bonaventure is a two masted vessel, built at Devonport in 1892 by Messrs. Hawthorn and Co., at a cost of about a quarter of a million sterling. She is steel-built, 320 feet long, of 4,360 tons displacement, copper-sheathed with protected decks. Her engines, driving twin screws, are of 9,365 indicated horse-power, giving a maximum speed of 19¼ knots. With 400 tons of coal in her bunkers she can steam a distance of about 3,000 miles at a speed of 10 knots. The armament of the Bonaventure comprises two 6-inch, eight 4·7-inch, and eight 6-pounder guns, together with one 3-pounder gun, all on the quick-firing principle. She also carries four machine guns and two torpedo-launching tubes. The Bonaventure had a distinguished predecessor in the British Navy over two centuries ago. A frigate of this name took a prominent part in the two engagements against the Dutch in 1665-66, and in the battle of La Hogue six years later.

THE question put in Parliament regarding the possible transfer of the Umaria colliery to a private company, the Allahabad paper thinks, shows how closely capitalists watch any "good thing" in India. There are two collieries in India which are worked directly by Government—Warora and Umaria. On the former a capital outlay of nearly 16¾ lakhs has been made; last year the expenditure and receipts just balanced each other, being Rs. 5,60,000. Umaria with a capital sunk of less than 10 lakhs paid little under 3¼ per cent. The net gain was only some thirty-two thousand rupees, but inasmuch as the rate for large coal was reduced from Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 4-3 it is plain that only a further expenditure of capital is needed to make the field pay handsomely. Over 105,000 tons of coal were raised, or, an average on the previous year of 9,500 tons. The Indian Midland Railway took nearly half the output, and the Great Indian Peninsular one-third. The Government, it is understood, have no great objection to hand over the mine to a private company prepared to improve the property. There is certainly a great future before it, for when Saugor is linked by rail with Katni, the junction in the Jubbulpur extension for Umaria, the coal can be put very cheaply indeed on the Indian Midland system. The Rewah State will benefit by the extension of the workings, the royalty paid being four annas per ton raised, or, as much again as the charge in the Bengal coalfields.

IT is doubtless difficult for a conscientious valet to determine where perquisities end and theft begins. But the valet of Professor Lenbach, the famous Austrian portrait-painter, seems to have been more conscientious than most valets. He loved order; and no place is so difficult to keep in order as an artist's studio. So he invariably cleared away all the sketches which he found messing about the place, and sold them cheap to picture-dealers, or bartered them for tobacco. Professor Lenbach, having the untidy instincts of the painter, no sooner discovered this than he raised objections. The valet explained that he regarded his master's sketches as worthless. The explanation does not appear to have mollified the Professor, for he is prosecuting his valet.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RESULT OF THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

LONDON, JULY 25.

Son of a Gun	1
Bushey Park	2
Newcourt	3

THE CRISIS IN COREA.

JAPAN TAKES THE INITIATIVE.

COLLISION IMMINENT.

SHANGHAI, JULY 25.

The Japanese troops are advancing on the Chinese positions, and a collision is imminent.

JAPAN APOLOGISES TO GREAT BRITAIN.

YOKOHAMA, JULY 25.

The Japanese Government has tendered an apology for the assault on the British Consul at Seoul.

OPINION OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 24.

The *Novoe Vremya* publishes an article urging that Russia ought to side with China against Japan. In any case Russia must endeavour to localise the conflict and safeguard her own interests.

THE TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S ANNIVERSARY.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM HIGH QUARTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

The following is the official copy of recent correspondence between India and England in connection with the Eastern Telegraph Company's celebration :—

Telegram, dated 20th July.

From the Viceroy, Simla, to the Director-General, Eastern and Eastern Extension Companies, London.

My predecessor, Lord Mayo, on a similar occasion congratulated you on the completion of that part of your great enterprise which connected India and England, and I am much gratified that it has devolved on me to congratulate your companies on twenty-five years of progress and success, and to bear testimony to the splendid service which you have continuously maintained between Great Britain and India and the Far East during this long period.

Telegram, dated 21st July.

From the Prince of Wales, London, to the Viceroy.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of Sub-Marine Telegraphy to the Far East is being celebrated at the Imperial Institute, to-night, and taking, as I do, a great interest in such important work I desire to offer my congratulations to your Excellency on the auspicious event, and express a hope that its usefulness in bringing the nations into close contact, and in developing commerce may be largely increased and extended in the future.

Telegram, dated 21st July.

From the Viceroy, Simla, to the Prince of Wales.

I have received your Royal Highness' message with great pleasure, and I cordially trust that the hope expressed therein for the further extension of telegraphy may meet with early fulfilment.

Telegram, dated 23rd July.

From Sir John Pender to the Viceroy.

I have the honour to thank your Excellency for the expression of your high appreciation of the work done by the Eastern Telegraphs during the past years. I consider it a high recognition of the services of the companies over which I preside, and feel that having the confidence of the Government of India is an important stimulant for the future to maintain the service in the same efficiency, which has proved so satisfactory in the past, not only to Government but to the general telegraphic public.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Reports received, this morning, from the Central Provinces of the famine there, indicate a general improvement.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Onslow will be appointed to succeed Colonel Shepherd, in the Judge Advocate-General's Department, when the latter retires.

It has been decided that Lieutenant Cubitt will be deputed on the boundary settlement work in Rajputana, on being relieved of his duties in the Foreign Office in the middle of August.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

The following programme has now been decided in connection with the Commander-in-Chief's tour. After attending the Lahore Durbar his Excellency will accompany the Viceroy to Peshawar and Quetta, but will not, as announced, visit Rawal Pindi.

FOREST OFFICERS.

The following are the twelve Forest Officers who have recently qualified :—Messrs. Tennant, Farrington, Bartlett, Coventry, Coppleston, Whalley, Thompson, Chaplin, Greive, Beechey, Batchelor, and Lawson. They will be posted as follows :—To Central Provinces and Berar, 3 ; Punjab, 1 ; Bombay, 2 ; Assam, 1 ; Madras, 3 ; and Bengal, 3.

THE REGISTRATION BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 25.

The Registration Bill is again before the Government of India, who will consider various small amendments which have been proposed.

SIR SALTER PYNE'S ARRIVAL AT KABUL.

No news has yet reached Simla of Sir Salter Pyne's arrival at Kabul.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

In addition to the revision of the Indian Companies' Act the Government of India is now considering a much larger measure of commercial importance, which is a project for legislation to enable persons carrying on business in co-partnership to sue or be sued under their trade names. The Calcutta Advocate-General's opinion is that the introduction of English rules would meet nearly all difficulties sought to be removed as far as solvent respectable firms are concerned. The papers have been forwarded for consideration to all associations and representative bodies concerned.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 25.

Mr. Fleet, Commissioner of the Central Division, goes home on three months' leave in August. Mr. Porteous, Collector of Poona, will act for Mr. Fleet, during his absence. Mr. Ommaney acts as the Collector of Poona.

A BRAHMIN WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JULY 25.

A Brahmin widow re-marriage was celebrated here, to-day, under the auspices of the Widow Re-Marriage Association. The bride, who is of the Audich caste, is a virgin-widow of nineteen, and the bridegroom, a Khedawal, aged twenty-five.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

AFTER an interval of seven years, the Bombay Philharmonic Society, on Tuesday evening, reproduced the cantata with which they made their debut. Apart from the consideration, that the constant fluctuations characteristic of Anglo-Indian Society have probably taken away most of those who were present at the first concert of the Society, "The Lay of the Bell" is well worthy of repetition, for it is the *magnus opus* of a composer, who, though not himself among the giants, was a conspicuous character in an age that witnessed great advance in the art of music. The weather being favourable, a fairly large audience assembled in the Town Hall, and were well repaid for doing so, for perhaps the worst that can be said of the concert is, that it was too short. As "The Lay of the Bell" does not occupy an hour in presentation, it would perhaps have been better if the evening had been opened with two or three solos, or some other miscellaneous items. However, we are all eager to acknowledge when hearing an address or a lecture that brevity is a fault on the right side, and the same remark is applicable even to a concert—it is better for the audience to leave the hall wishing for more than to be tired out before the close. Miss Flower, with the delicacy of touch we always expect from her, was the pianoforte accompanist. Captain Heyman, as conductor, kept the choir well in hand, and, although deficient in bass voices, they gave an excellent account of themselves throughout. The various choruses were well adapted for showing the qualities of the choir, and it must be said that they successfully stood the test. The music of "The Lay of the Bell," was written to the original German of Schiller, but on Tuesday evening was sung to the English version by Dr. Troutbeck, who it must be said has preserved the ashes, but none of the fire of the original. For instance, the following line brings to mind the effusions of the bard, who apostrophised the setting sun as the "Bloody orb that sinkest in yon western sky"—

> "Right helpful is the might of fire,
> When man can watch and curb her ire,
> How much of all his hand can frame
> He owes to heaven-descended flame!"

The libretto, uncouth though it be in parts in its English garb, cannot, however, detract from the excellence of the cantata as an effort in musical art, and "The Lay of the Bell" takes a deservedly high place amongst the minor musical classics. The cantata is a highly dramatic piece of work, and abounds in solos, duets, quartets, and choruses, skilfully alternated. The soprano solos throughout were taken by Mrs. Stanley-Smith, who entered thoroughly into the spirit of the difficult part she was called upon to perform. But the honours of the evening, must be given to the baritone, Mr. H. E. M. Steuart, who, as the Master of the Bell-founders, did excellent service, and was entirely free from the nervousness observable in Mr. Fotiadis, the tenor solo. In justice to the latter, it should be observed that, apart from the failing noticed, he fully justified his selection as one of the soloists. The same remark, however, cannot be applied to Mr. Hickman, whose voice was not deep enough for the bass solos. An effective number in the cantata was the septet, "And the good man with cheerful eyes," in which the four soloists were joined by Miss Swift, Mrs. Macbeth, and Mrs. Oliver. Taken as a whole, it may be said that the difficulties of the cantata were surmounted with a facility of execution that redounded to the credit of the Society, and showed the deep interest the members take in their work.

GYMKHANA CRICKET.

BANKERS *VS.* BROKERS.

THE weather having cleared, an opportunity was taken of playing out on the Gymkhana ground, yesterday afternoon, the match which had to be abandoned last week. Winning the toss, the Bankers elected to bat first, but put together a very small total of 33 runs. They were with one exception—that of Mr. Stiven, who scored 20—seen quite unable to make anything like a stand against the attacks of Messrs. Reid and John, the former bowler securing six out of nine wickets. The Brokers knocked up a respectable total of 132 runs at the cost of seven wickets only, and at that juncture chose to declare their innings closed, and the bankers were once more put to their defence. They decidedly made a better show than in the first innings. At the cost of five wickets they got to their credit 87 runs when it was time to draw the stumps. The game, which commenced at two o'clock in the afternoon, ended in a win for the Brokers by 99 runs, the result being mainly due to the good scores of Messrs. H. Brooks, C. Brooks, and Reid, who scored 52, 21, and 29, respectively.

The scores were as under :—

BANKERS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
G Townshend, run out	0	b John	16
J Stiven, b John	20	c John, b Marshall	29
J Murdoch, b Reid	1	c and b Reid	1
C Trafford, b Reid	2	not out	17
E M Slater, c Brooks, b Reid	2	b Brooks	17
R T Wilson, c John b Reid	0	not out	0
T C Churchward, c Symons, b Reid	0	did not bat.	
A G Young, b John	7		
J Merryweather, c Bromley, b Reid	1		
J Stephen, not out	0	b John	2
A D Penny, b John	0	did not bat.	
		Extra	5
Total	33	Total	87

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
John	59	17	4	3
Reid	55	16	3	6

BROKERS.

1st Innings.

H Brooks, hit wicket, b Stivens	52
Marshall, b Wilson	6
C Brooks, c and b Wilson	21
Reid, st Stiven, b Slater	29
John, b Stiven	8
Symons, b Wilson	0
Douglas, b Slater	5
Mitchell, not out	7
Extras	4
Total	132

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Slater	35	21	1	2
Wilson	65	50	0	3
Penny	10	17	0	0
Stiven	39	36	0	2
Townshend	5	5	0	0

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THESE sports came off, yesterday afternoon, on the maidan, at the back of the Marine Lines. There was a fairly large gathering of spectators. The entries were as numerous as on the last occasion, and the various events were very keenly contested. The weather was bright, but unfortunately the ground was very slippery, and consequently not good for jumping. The last event was very interesting, and produced much merriment amongst the spectators. The following are the results :—

I.—SPIRAL RACE.

Ponies.—1st Heat.

F Graham	1
H Raymond	2

2nd Heat.

G Griffith	1
H C Burder	2

3rd Heat.

F O Ellison	1
Dr Ferguson	2

Final.

G Griffith	1
F Graham	2
F O Ellison	3

II.—JUMPING COMPETITION.

Horses.

Mr H C Burder's "Imperial"	1
Mr G H McCausland's "Friendship"	2

Ponies.

Mr H C Burder's	Tie.
Genl Gatacre's	
Mr H C Burder's "Native Cut"	3

III.—AUNT SALLY.

1 Jackal Club team—Time 1 min. 41 2-5 sec.
Graham, Raymond, Burkitt, and Ellison.
2 Bo. Light Horse No. 2 team—
Trooper Stevens, Bulkley Greig, and Roberts.
Time—1 min. 52 3-5 sec.
3 Mr. Burder's team.
4 R. A. Colaba.
5 Bo. Light Horse No. 7, team.

IV.—POST, BALL AND BUCKET RACE.

(20 entries)

G. Griffith	1
H Raymond	2
F Graham	3

THE DHOBHIES' STAKES.

For all Bhiles.

1 Mr T S Roberts b o b "Ladas," owner.
2 Mr W W Bulkley's g cb b "Isinglass," owner.
3 Mr T W Burkitt b cb b "Ormonde," owner.
Won by a head.

NATIVE STATES AND COTTON DUTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have the pleasure to hand you copy of a letter received from the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, which I think will interest a number of your readers engaged in the cotton industry of the Western Presidency. You will find it stated, under the highest authority, that one of the protected princes in Rajputana has determined to levy an export duty of one rupee per maund on all unpressed cotton, in order to foster the business of a steam press erected by the durbar. The State in question goes in for protection, pure and simple, and to show that it is thoroughly in earnest, fixes an export duty equal to about double the cost of pressing at stations outside of its limits. The Ruler of Bundi practically says to people engaged in the cotton trade :—"You must come to my press and pay whatever rate I choose to levy for baling cotton, or export it unpressed at a loss of Rs. 5 per bale." And the Government of India "cannot see any grounds for interfering with the arrangement."

To the millowners of your city the above declaration of policy is an earnest of what the future may bring forth. The recent visit of Mr. Westland to your city doubtless had some connection with the proposed levy of excise duties on the products of Indian mills. When that measure becomes law, it will be to the interest of every millowner in Bombay to transfer his machinery to a Native State public-spirited enough to follow the example of Bundi. Under the plea of fostering a local industry, the export of cotton will be prohibited entirely, the raw staple will be driven by main force to the local manufactory, the proprietors of which will make their fortunes, while those left behind in Bombay will be ruined. Every expert in the cotton trade knows that some of the finest qualities in India are grown within the territories of Native Princes. If therefore the principle adopted by Bundi be left undisturbed, it is absolutely certain that manufacturing industries will be forcibly transferred from British territory to that of the Native States, and that we shall, in the interior of India, be confronted with the same formidable array of hostile tariffs which, on the Continent of Europe, threatens the manufacturing prosperity of Great Britain.

It is therefore without reluctance that I appeal to the mercantile public of Bombay, through you, to attack the evil at once before it is allowed to go any further. A memorial to Government showing the very dangerous nature of the principle admitted by the letter of the Agent to the Governor-General, should be respectfully submitted. It is quite possible that the local authorities in Rajputana do not quite realise the serious nature of the issues involved by their policy of non-interference in the affairs of the Bundi State.

Etawah, July 21. ERNEST A. WEST.

Copy.

No. 2614 G. of 1894.

To E. A. West, Esq., Agent and Manager, W. P. P. Co.' Ld., Etawah, N.-W. P., dated Abu, 14th July, 1894.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 1st ultimo, bringing to notice that the Bundi durbar is about to levy a transit duty of Rs. 3 a maund on unpressed cotton, so as to attract business to a press lately erected in the State,

(2) In reply, I am to forward No. 94 G, dated 5th July, 1894, for your information copy of a letter on the subject from the Political Agent, Karaoti and Tonk, and to say that the Agent to the Governor-General cannot see any grounds for interfering with the arrangements made by the Bundi State.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) H. B. PEACOCK, Lieut.,

for First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General.

Copy of a letter from Lieut.-Col. A. P. Thornton, Political Agent, Karaoti and Tonk, to the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, No.94 G, dated 5th July, 1894.

I have the honor to forward the substance of the reply received by me from the Bundi Darbar to my reference on the subject of the complaint from the Agent of West's Patent Press Company, which was forwarded to me for report under cover of your letter No. 2242 G. of the 20th ultimo.

2. The durbar states that in consequence of the erection of a cotton press in Bundi territory, notice has been issued to the effect that from the 1st of Sawan Vud St 1951 or approximately the beginning of August next, an additional export duty of Re. 1 per maund (not Rs. 3 as stated in the complaint) will be levied on all unpressed cotton grown in and exported from Bundi territory, but that no change will be made in the existing transit duty of annas 8 per maund on all cotton passing through the State.

3. The grounds given for the imposition of the additional export duty are that for some years past the traders, Native and European, who own cotton presses at Beawar, Nusseerabad, and Kikri, have established agents in Bundi for the purpose of securing as much of the cotton grown in the State as possible, which they consign to their principals to be baled and exported, the chief source of profit in these transactions being the business secured for the presses by this agency.

The advantages which the durbar will secure by the introduction of this differential scale of export duties are :—

(*a*) An increase of revenue from the assured profits of a local commercial undertaking established chiefly if not entirely from state capital.

(*b*) The employment which will be afforded to local labor by the establishment and maintenance of a new industry.

(*c*) The profit to the native cultivating and trading classes by the reduction of cost of transport on all cotton grown in and exported from the State arising from the establishment of a press in the district where it is actually produced.

(True copy.)

(Sd.) J. BRYAN, Superintendent,

Office of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

DESECRATION OF A PARSEE TOWER OF SILENCE AT PARDI.

IT will be remembered that at the end of 1891, we published an account of the Parsee Tower of Silence at Pardi, a town situated midway between Bombay and Surat, having been desecrated by some men of the 27th Field Battery of Royal Artillery, then passing from Guzerat to Kirkee. The soldiers forced open the gates of the tower and of the fire-temple, which is usually kept at a little distance from it, and scattered about all furniture belonging to the sacred place. This act on the part of the Artillerymen roused the indignation of the Parsees, but following the advice of the more sober-minded leaders of the community, they refrained from resorting to violent retaliation. However, a complaint was made to the Commandant in charge of the detachment, and the men were reprimanded by him, after his visiting the tower and seeing the mischief done by them. The officer expressed his regret for what had occurred to the Parsees, and promised to punish the offenders according to military laws. The Parsees then held a consultation as to whether the condemned tower and the fire-place should be done away with altogether and built over again. But this consideration involved an expenditure of Rs. 20,000, which was found to be impracticable, as the populace were poor and unable to undertake such an expensive work. Better counsels, however, prevailed, and Pardi being under the religious jurisdiction of Udvara, it was suggested that the tower should not be used for a certain period, and that the fire-place should be rebuilt with stone or brick, and after fresh ceremonies, they should be again brought into use. The cost of this re-consecration was estimated at Rs. 2,000, for which a claim was preferred to Government in the Military Department. Through the good offices of Mr. Sorabjee Manekjee Damanvala, a leading gentleman in Guzerat, especially in Damaun and Udvara, Government have paid the sum of Rs. 1,000 towards meeting the cost of re-constructing the fire-place in front of the tower, and of restoring the sanctity of the tower. The money was forwarded to Mr. Sorabjee Damanvala, through the Honourable Mr. Dorabjee Pudumjee, of Poona, who had also interested himself in the matter. The people of Pardi have expressed themselves satisfied with the result, which has been arrived at after nearly three years' hard struggle and perseverance.

THE Intercolonial Conference at Ottawa, on the 4th instant, was again occupied with the discussion of the Pacific cable question. All the delegates agreed that such a line was necessary, but were loath to endorse any particular scheme owing to the lack of definite information. Even the Canadian delegates, who have fuller powers than the other representatives, are not likely to pledge the Dominion Government to pay any portion of the cost of laying the cable. It is generally believed that the Conference will endorse the project in principle, while leaving the construction of the line to public enterprise.

GRANTS AND DONATIONS FOR PUBLIC CHARITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Though somewhat late in the day, yet better late than never, I wish to draw attention, through your valuable journal, to what was alluded to recently by you, namely, the handsome donation of Rs. 2,000 bestowed by Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit to the Alexandra Native Girls' School, in addition to other sums freely given to various deserving objects. Of course, if one considers the proverbial three millions and more of people in India, we have a host of castes creeds, and classes, with which it is not my intention to deal, but in referring more particularly to the large and charitable instincts with which the Parsee community are blessed, it is gratifying to find young men, like Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, coming to the front as he has recently done, and during the tenure of his own life reaping that great satisfaction and happiness which a true philanthropist alone can feel in having done good to others! Look at the great Parsee families who have made themselves so distinguished by their charities, the Jejeebhoys, the Petits, Allblesses, Wadias, Camas, Readymoneys, Tatas, Bhownuggries, and others ; but though the Bannian, Bhattia, Khojah, and Mahomedan communities have their distinguished names, it must be acknowledged that their charities, with few honourable exceptions, are more confined for the benefit of their own classes, and not for general good. With the wealth the several communities I have named are known to possess, it appears to me that many of our renowned citizens in these classes, might in their own day see the fruit of their charities, and I would particularly name a "hospital for the poor" as a most deserving object to which the wealthy might generously contribute, an object so prominently urged before the public by the Rev. Father Walrath, S.J., in Bombay, a short time ago ; then again we have those most laudable institutes ; I mean the Training Home for the Deaf and Dumb, Home for Lepers, and other such benevolent institutions, which, if properly aided during the lifetime of the opulent members of this city, will store up for them treasures which neither moth nor dust can corrupt, and which, if rightly given, must win the approving smile of Heaven. I am moved to make these observations and suggestions as I have seen many a worthy object of charity languish for want of sufficient and timely support, and rather than that one community alone should help to ennoble our proud city of Bombay, I think the excellent example set by a long array of forty worthy gentlemen in the Parsee community should be shared and shared alike by all who are able to do so.

In conclusion, when I instance a "hospital for the poor," I mean a hospital in a more definitely general sense, such as any class would gladly resort to without restriction—a need which Father Walrath saw pre-visioned before his gaze. Then, again, I may instance the Training Home for the Deaf and Dumb and the Leper Home, needs which arose from the forethought and foreknowledge of good Bishop Meurin, so well-known in Bombay, for his great active benevolence, talents, and genius, and when philanthropic objects such as these and many other like ones are at our very door, it should, I think, afford a greater source of happiness and consolation or joy to those who have the means to contribute towards them in a large-hearted and openheaded sense *during their lives* rather than bequeath such and such an amount for any posthumous good.—Yours, &c.,

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS.

Bombay, July 25.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton presided, and there were also present :—Messrs. R. H. Vincent, S. Rebsch, K. M. Shroff, Captain Walshe, Dr. Bhalchandra, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas, and Dr. Viegas.

THE COMMISSIONER'S LEAVE.

The Committee recorded memorandum, dated 20th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding Government Resolution, dated 18th idem, granting privilege leave to Mr. H. A. Acworth, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner, for a period of two months and thirty days, from 18th August, 1894.

ACCEPTED TENDERS.

On the request of the Commissioner, the Committee sanctioned the acceptance by him of the following tenders :—

Tender of Messrs. Pestanji Edalji Maistry and Son, the lowest of three tenders received, for constructing a new cemetery office and chawl for grave diggers, at Haines Road, at a cost of Rs. 10,730-4-10, plus Rs. 1,182, for establishment and contingencies—total, Rs. 11,912-4-10, to be met, from the grant, Rs. 13,433, provided in the budget for the current year.

The tender of Messrs. Ratanji Bejanji and Co., the lowest of seven tenders received, for paving the compound of the Bori Bunder Stables, with set-stones, at rates aggregating Rs. 9,321-1-10, plus Rs. 1,222, for contingencies and establishment—total, Rs. 10,543-1-10, to be debited to the grant, Rs. 13,500, provided in the budget for the current year.

THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

The Committee also sanctioned the acceptance by the Commissioner of the tender of Mr. Sayaji Naguji, for filling in the compound of the Small-Pox Hospital, at Arthur Road, and constructing surface drains thereat, at a cost of Rs. 5,900·190.

JAPANESE COAL.

It was resolved to record letter to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, reporting that he has sanctioned the purchase from Messrs. Tata and Sons, of hundred tons of Japanese coal, at Rs. 15-8-0 per ton, delivered at Love Grove Pumping Station, plus ½ per cent. for office terms asked for by the contractors. The cost, Rs. 1,557-12-0, to be debited to the grant for the purchase of coal for the station.

THE PROPOSED MARKET AT CURREY ROAD.

A letter from the Commissioner, forwarding plan and estimate for the proposed market at Currey Road, amounting to Rs. 30,693, which is for two blocks, containing fifty stalls, namely twenty-six for vegetables and twenty-four for mutton and fish, was considered together with the request from the Commissioner for sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 11,043·30 for the purchase of 1840·55 square yards, or thereabout, of land, situate at Currey Road, the property of Mr. Uka Tillaji, the land being required for the site of the proposed market thereat.

After some discussion a sub-committee, consisting of Captain Walshe, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and Mr. Shroff, was appointed to consider the question, and submit a report whether a suitable plot of land for the purpose could be acquired at cheaper rates than those submitted by the Commissioner.

AN APPLICATION FOR RE-CONSIDERATION.

A letter was addressed to the Committee, dated 17th instant, from Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji, and Dinshaw, on behalf of Messrs. R. Ramchunder and Co., on the question of the supply of disinfectants to the Municipality during the year 1894-95. The Standing Committee were asked to call for the papers on the subject, and to consider the same, and to communicate the decision thereon.

Mr. Barrow, the Secretary, having read the letter, the Commissioner said that disinfectants called for were "sanitas" and "creasote," but the articles sent in by Messrs. Ramchander and Company were something else.

It was then resolved to inform Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw, in reply to their letter, that the Standing Committee saw no reason to disturb the Commissioner's decision.

THE TULSI WATER.

The Committee having considered memorandum No. 6531, dated 19th ultimo, from the Commissioner, submitting explanation of the Health Officer, asked for by the Standing Committee, in their Resolution No. 1837, dated 16th May, 1894, as to why he considered that clouds have an influence on the condition of the Tulsi water, it was resolved to record it on the minutes of that afternoon.

After transacting some more business the Committee adjourned.

THE Christ Church "rag," in consequence of which a large number of men were "sent down," is not of supreme importance to the outside world. But the protest which has been signed by a considerable number of peers and other distinguished persons draws attention to the fact that the "House" has cause for complaint against its head. For the Dean himself has admitted that the men sent down were not the men who created the disturbance. They were only the men who incited the men who did the damage. I fancy that most of us have had men to dinner whose sins we should be sorry to exchange with our own.

THE DISASTROUS FLOODS AT SURAT.

COMMUNICATION WITH VILLAGES CUT OFF.

HOUSING AND FEEDING OF THE DESTITUTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

* SURAT, JULY 23.

I HAVE already sent a summary by wire of the particulars which I gathered here to-day. Although the railway traffic is restored, and the flood is beginning to subside, the anxiety of the officials and the public at large is not in the least lessened. Great apprehensions are entertained as to the safety of the villages on the east side of the river Tapti, opposite Surat. The flood in the river Tapti rose to 98 feet, two feet less than in July 1883. The water at Ghastipura reached the very roofs of houses, being nearly eighteen feet high, and the people living in the locality had to quit their houses and take shelter elsewhere. Communication with the villages mentioned have been cut off, and it is difficult to say whether they are safe. There has been no loss of life in the city, but in the adjacent villages the floods seem to have done their worst. It is, however, unsafe to say anything about the loss of life in the absence of authentic information, which cannot be obtained until the flood has subsided. Much cattle has been carried away by the floods, and the villagers must necessarily die of starvation unless the water subsides rapidly. Most of the villages depend for their supply of provision upon Surat, and the people from the places on the other side of the Tapti daily come to Surat to buy the necessaries of life. There is now no means of communication, and the people being very poor, are not likely to have stored up provision for an emergency like this. But even if there is provision with any villagers, it is likely to be washed away, or decayed by the waters. Although the flood has subsided, the weather is still cloudy, and smart showers of rain continue to fall at intervals.

The first indications of floods appeared on Friday. The same evening Mr. Lely, the Collector of Surat, received a telegram from Baranpore, stating that there was heavy rain in the district, and that there was a likelihood of floods in the Tapti. That night the water began to rise rapidly, and before morning the low-lying streets were flooded. Ghastipura suffered the most, and the residents of the village left their homes for higher ground. As it turned out subsequently they were wise in doing so, as the water rose as high as the roofs of some of the houses. The whole Variavi-Bhagul Road was under water. Communication in this part of the town was carried on by means of boats, which were freely plied until this morning, but discontinued in the afternoon, when the flood began to subside. The protective works of Ghastipura have not yet been completed, owing to a difference of opinion in the Municipal Corporation. At an early hour, on Saturday, assistance was given to the poor people in the city, who were obliged to fly from their homes, and boats were freely plying, both in the town and the camp. Many persons in the city were removed from their houses and taken in boats to places of safety. Some of them were picked off from trees and the roofs of huts. They were housed and fed in the Civil Hospital, Government High School, and the Mission High School. Many labourers who had come to Surat from villages, and could not return to their places, were also kept and fed under the superintendence of Khan Bahadur Darashaw Dosabhoy, the popular City Magistrate, and Mr. Edulji Dorabji Talati, Head-master of the Surat High School, were asked to take care of the homeless and destitute by the Collector to whose strenuous exertion and untiring zeal the safety of many people was mainly due. As soon as he obtained news from Baranpore he was on the alert, and issued orders to other officials to be on the look-out. Mr. Austin, Superintendent of Police, and his men rendered valuable aid to the Collector. In conjunction with the Executive Engineer, Mr. Furdoonji Taraporewalla, and Mr. Nanumia B. Shaik, Municipal Secretary, the Collector took all precautions to check the progress of the floods, and to assist in removing the people, whose houses were filled with water, in Ghastipura, to other places of safety.

The flood at Danani Pith (Grain Bazar) was about seven feet high. At Nowsari Bhagul it was three feet high, and at the Camp, between Athowa Gate and the parade-ground, the water rose to ten feet. Communication by road to Bhimpore, Dumas, Magdalla, Vesu, Khajote, and other places was stopped, and although on Sunday the water in the Tapti was two feet lower than in 1883, it would have found its way to all parts of the town but for the protective works recently completed on the road to Wallandawadi. The water was breast-high, and the road was rendered impassable. The serious trouble, which arose at Ghastipura, was owing to the non-completion of protective works in the locality. If the Municipality failed to construct the protective works in a short time, the Government will by virtue of the powers reserved to them in the Municipal Act have to undertake the work. The need of protective works at Ghastipura forced itself on the notice of the public by the state of things now prevalent in the locality. If the protective works on the line recommended by the Collector were constructed, Ghastipura would not have suffered so much as it has done.

The water, which could not enter into the town owing to the protective works, has, it is feared, forced its way into the surrounding villages. When the floods subside, sad tales of woe and suffering are expected from the villages, communication with which has been entirely cut off. A flood like this has not been experienced for sixty years past except the one which caused so much destruction eleven years ago. Nanpura, Makai Bridge, and Hope Bridge would have been damaged seriously if the flood had not rapidly subsided. Much distress prevails principally amongst the poor inhabitants, as the poorer parts of the town were most flooded. But, at any rate, this year the damage in the city itself, as compared with that done in 1883, is small. Water found its way into the castle, access to which was impossible on Saturday afternoon. Had it not been for the foresight and sagacity of the Collector and the City Magistrate, the records would have been washed away. Most of the places where hay is stored are in the fort, which surrounds the town, and consequently great difficulty was experienced in bringing the hay into the city as water outside the gates was very high.

Mr. F. S. P. Lely, the Collector, has made the following statement :—The flood was serious, but now the danger is over. Ss far as I at present know, no casualty has been reported. Of course, I have not received any report from the riverside villages, but I do not think there would be any serious casualty as people were warned to be on the alert twenty-four hours before the flood actually came in. We received telegrams from Baranpore that water was rising there very rapidly and proceeding towards Surat. We lost no time in taking percautions to prevent the water from entering the town and in warning the people of the coming danger. Everything that could be done was at once done to avert the fearful consequence of a flood. The Executive Engineer and the Municipal Secretary were entrusted with measures for the protection of city proper, and they did their duty in a most admirable manner.

Being asked whether he thought that the water which could not enter into the town, owing to the protective measures, found its way into the villages, Mr. Lely said that he did not agree with the view. As the capacity of the Tapti was enormous, the villages could not be worse off than in previous years. He further remarked that if the works at Ghastipura had been completed, there would have been no damage of any consequence in the town. The present experience was a very strong argument in favour of the construction of protective works at Ghastipura. The water had reached the very top of the roofs at Variavi Bhagul owing to the protective works at Ghastipura being incomplete. "When the Surat works were undertaken," Mr. Lely continued, "a cry was raised that the measures would be ineffectual against serious floods, but I am glad to say that the works have stood excellently, and the assertions made in some quarters have been falsified. On Saturday, we passed an anxious night, having to watch at every critical point. We closed the sluices to prevent the flood water from rushing into the town. I have as yet received no reports of any casualty, and there is no chance of getting any until the subsidence of the floods."

Khan Bahadur Darashaw Dosabhoy, City Magistrate, in the course of a conversation, said that were it not for the vigilance and the presence of mind of the indefatigable and worthy Collector of Surat, the damage to property in the town would have assumed alarming proportions. But, thanks to the strenuous efforts of the Collector, the danger was minimised. He was unable to give any information as to the state of the riverside villages as official information could not be obtained until the floods entirely subsided. He could not but speak highly of Mrs. Lely, who showed great sympathy to the poor sufferers in the floods. It was a pity that the Ghastipura protective works had not been undertaken, but he hoped that after this lesson the Municipality would take the works at once in hand.

Mr. Nanumia B. Shaik, the Municipal Secretary, said that the people of Surat owed a deep debt of gratitude to the Collector for the promptitude with which he took measures to avoid the disastrous effects of the flood, and to provide shelter to the destitutes. Were it not for his foresight, the people of Ghastipura would have been swept away. As unfortunately no protective works have been constructed there as yet, he thought that the condition of the villagers must be very distressing, but it was a consolation to think that they were forewarned of the coming danger by the Collector, and it was to be hoped that they had retreated to places of safety. About two hundred people were housed and fed in the Government High School and Mission School. Nobody came to take refuge at the Civil Hospital. At the Mission School several Native Christian women were afforded shelter. Nabob Mir Jafferali Khan, son of the late Khan Bahadur Mir Gulambaba Khan, also provided food and shelter to several persons at Syed Adrews Building, and Mr. Anoopram Kirparam, a Municipal Commissioner, and Secretary to the Nabob, did his best to give every comfort to the people who came there to seek shelter. Immediately after the receipt of the telegram, he and Mr. Furdoonji Cooverji Taraporewalla, Executive Engineer, held a consultation with the Collector, under whose directions they took steps to construct temporary bunds. The Collector, provided them with two hundred labourers, and, starting the work of constructing temporary bunds on Friday evening, they finished it on Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, when the flood had commenced to rise. They had also at the same time kept in readiness about two hundred large sand bags for filling up any gaps that might occur in the embankments of the city wall or sluices. Before the arrival of the floods people living in low-lying places were removed to other places of safety. At Variavi Bhagul, on Saturday morning, people were alarmed to find their places surrounded with water, several feet deep. They climbed up the roofs of their houses and were picked off by the boats which were freely plied in the locality. Although the flood rose to 98 feet, there was not much water in several localities in the town, which were flooded in 1883. The reason was apparent. The protective works prevented the water from rising. The Collector very wisely ordered the sluices to be opened for a short time and brought out into the ditches in the town about two feet of water from the Tapti. This decrease minimised the pressure of water, which rose rapidly. The floods in 1883 did not subside so quickly as they had done now, and so the cases of starvation were not likely to be so distressing as eleven years ago. Besides, the Collector having forwarned them about twenty-four hours before the rising of the flood the people must have made provision for the emergency. People at Ghastipura were rescued in time, and Shett Dwarkadass Lulubhoy and several other benevolent persons sheltered and fed them. Ghastipura was in great danger. In Syedpura, Haripura, and Navsari Bhagal rain water collected and did some damage. At Navsari Bhagal water had reached the top of the roofs of houses in 1883, but this year owing to the protective works, the locality was free from flood water, although large quantity of rain water had accumulated there, rendering it necessary to ply boats for communication. A dharamsalla at Kattargaum has collapsed. The foundation of six buildings were sapped at Ghastipura, and they will have to be pulled down, some portions of the buildings having already given way.

The City Magistrate, Khan Bahadur Darashaw, Mr. Eduljee Talati, and the Municipal Commissioners Surgeon-Major K. S. Nariman, Dr. Dosabhoy, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Kirparam, and several other officials may be mentioned as exerting themselves to the utmost. The Assistant Collector, Mr. Wood and Mr. Austin, the Police Superintendent, were also very vigilant. The Collector had no rest or sleep for two days, and as an instance of the great care he evinced for the safety of the people, it should be mentioned that on Saturday night from 12 o'clock till two o'clock in the morning he personally went out to see whether his directions were carried out satisfactorily. At Bhatta village the fodder had been destroyed, and it was feared that the cattle would starve for nearly a month. Postal communication with several villages had been established.

Immediately after the floods had subsided I started in a boat to go on the other side of the Tapti, but landing was impossible. The roads to Rander and Bhatta being washed away, it is still impossible to find the way to the village. No horse or carriage could proceed to the hamlets on the opposite bank of the river Tapti, and I had to return without effecting a landing. The boatmen informed me that they saw some cattle floating in the river. It was said that a syce had seen the body of a man floating in the river. Another rumour was that a Hindu clerk had seen three dead bodies being carried away in the floods. I enquired of the Municipal Secretary and other officials whether they had heard the rumour. They replied in the affirmative, but asked me to discredit such rumours until they had not been verified. Mr. Nanumia had called the syce to ascertain the truth of the story, and he could not satisfactorily reply to the question put to him. Another official of high rank told me that the rumour of three men being seen floating in the river was absurd, as no one else but the Hindu clerk had noticed the bodies floating. A third rumour was to the effect that two chittas (leopards) were seen floating in the river, but like many other rumours now prevalent it requires confirmation. Numerous trees have been uprooted and roads damaged. The loss in private property, grain, timber, houses, &c., cannot be ascertained for fully a week.

The water in Kankrakhari rose to a great height and the villages of Limbat, Goradra, Mayod, Udna, and others were flooded. Communication to the places must have been impossible. Crops in the villages are entirely destroyed. It is said that some of the crops will be re-sown but it is doubtful whether crops put in so late would produce a harvest. It is anticipated that there will be much fever when the mud gets dried. The offices in the castles were closed for two days. The compound was under water, but the heavy gates proved a barrier to the flood, and none of the rooms of the building suffered. The records were removed in good time to the upper floors.

On Sunday morning, the Collector, the Assistant Collector, the Police Superintendent, the Municipal Secretary, and the City Magistrate were engaged in rescuing the people of Ghastipura, who were brought to places of safety in boats. All stables and outhouses outside the gates of the city were flooded. The huts near the Sahra gate were quite swamped, and in the compound of the Beg Mahomed Mill outside the gate, the water had found it way, but no damage was done to the mill premises, or the goods therein. The roads to the Towers of Silence outside the Sahra gate and also outside the Athwa gate were impassable. The low-lying places in the town were guarded on Saturday and Sunday night. Mr. Nanumia in the course of an interview on Monday evening said that Variavi Bazaar was protected by a wall near the old road to Siganpore. The water was stopped by a wall in the compound of the bungalow of Mr. Naoroji Bamanji Vakil, one of the wealthiest Parsee citizens. A gap was made in the wall of Mr. Naoroji's compound by the force of the water, which pierced through the wall into the town. The wall subsequently gave way and flooded the Variavi Bazaar. In about half-an-hour the water on the north side of the bazaar rose to eight feet and boats were freely plied there to rescue the inhabitants of the locality.

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* Delayed in transmission owing to the late arrival of the mails.

The first intimation of the coming flood was received by the Collector on Friday night from Baranpore by telegraph. On Saturday morning at six o'clock the water began to rise, and at eight o'clock it had got to the abnormal level (62 feet above datum). It suddenly rose to 86 feet by nine in the evening, it stood at 90 feet rising to 97 feet the following morning. At two o'clock on Sunday afternoon the water stood at 98 feet, but fell one foot by eleven o'clock that night. On Monday morning the water was 95 feet, and during the course of the day it gradually subsided, the measurement in the evening had been 92 feet. It has since subsided at the rate of six or seven feet per diem.

THE RECENT FLOODS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TELEGRAPHING at a late hour, last night, our correspondent at Surat says :—

The floods have subsided, leaving terrible marks of their visitation behind. Village communication has been restored. The villagers took shelter in the Government dharmasalas. Many houses and huts have been destroyed, and the villages ruined ; and it is hoped that the charitable will afford them succour. The damages in the British-Gaekwar limits are estimated at above two lakhs. Seeds, plantings, and fodder have been completely destroyed, cattle carried away, and buildings in the town have fallen through. The villages on this side of the river are now accessible on foot.

On the G. I. P. R. line the work of clearing the line and restoring through communication on the Thull Ghats is being pushed on vigorously, and by this morning the blocks and breaches will probably be repaired so satisfactorily as to allow trains to run over the Ghats. The Calcutta and Punjab mails are now received each day seven hours behind time. The train having to take a very circuitous route arrives in Bombay at one o'clock in the afternoon instead of six o'clock in the morning. From to-morrow, however, it is believed the train will reach Bombay early in the morning as usual.

The breaks on the B. B. and C. I. Railway have not yet been repaired. Communication beyond Itola is suspended as the Dhadhar Bridge has entirely collapsed. As soon as the flood subsides passengers will be transferred by boats. No goods train for the present will be allowed to run. The work of repairing the line at Wadhwan is proceeding with commendable rapidity and through communication will be probably possible in a day or two. The traffic beyond Sevalia has not yet been restored as there is still flood in the river Mahi. The through traffic at Godhra will be restored in a day or two as the work of reparation is being pushed through vigorously.

We have received the subjoined official report from Mr. I. O'Callaghan, the Acting Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company :—

"I regret to inform you that the south pier of the Dhadhar Bridge, near Itola Station, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, gave way last night ; and through communication which was established yesterday on the main line is again interrupted. Mails and passengers are, however, being crossed over the river in boats brought from Broach.

The breaches on the Wadhwan extension were repaired up to Jakhvada Station in sixteen hours, yesterday, the 24th, but traffic to and from stations west of the station, on the Kharaghora Branch, the Mehsana-Viramgaum Branch, at Sevalia, on the Godhra Branch, and between Dohad and Limkhera, on the Godhra-Rutlam Railway still remains suspended.

At the breach near Ferozepore mails and passengers have still to be transhipped."

The communication beyond Myagaum has not yet been established owing to the fall of Dhadhar Bridge near Itola, and the up-passenger train, which was due in Bombay, at 4 o'clock, this afternoon, was cancelled. The mail train arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, while the passenger did not put in her appearance until 10 a.m. The latter two trains only returned from Myagaum after the passengers and mails were duly transhipped from other trains. Through communication between Ahmedabad and Bombay will not be restored for two or three days more. Dhadhar Bridge, which has been washed away, is a very small bridge, but the water flowing under it with great force has rendered the work all the more difficult.

The s. s. Akbar, Captain G. W. Baldwin, entered port yesterday from Mauritius. (She experienced strong monsoon.—The s. s. Horatio, Captain J. W. Forth, came in on the 24th instant from London via Karachi. She met fairly moderate weather to off Karachi, then cyclonic weather, and from Karachi to Bombay, also cyclonic.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Ellora, Captain R. B. Wood, came in on the 24th instant from Rangoon. She had only moderate monsoon wheather.

THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT.

THE following letter has been addressed by Mr. P. R. Desai to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department :—

Sir,—I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to place this letter before his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General-in-Council for the favour of early consideration.

2. Section 135 of the Transfer of Property Act (IV. of 1882), says "when an actionable claim is sold, he against Whom it is made is wholly discharged by paying to the buyer the price and the incidental expenses of the sale, with interest on the price from the day that the buyer paid it * * *." The effect of this section is plain. It limits the right of the purchaser of an actionable claim only to the price he paid for it together with the expenses incurred in purchasing the necessary stamp and in getting the sale deed registered, and interest at a reasonable rate. If, therefore, A sells to B a bond for Rs. 1,000 due by C for Rs. 500, B is entitled to receive from C only Rs. 500 plus the necessary expenses incurred on account of the sale deed. This is the plain meaning of this section.

3. Quite a different construction has, however, been put on this section by the learned judges of the Bengal High Court. They say that when an actionable claim has been assigned, the debtor may be discharged from all liability by payment to the buyer of the price and incidental expenses of the sale, with interest on the price from the day that the buyer paid it, provided that such payment is made at any time before a judgment of a competent court has been delivered affirming the claim, or before the claim has been made clear by evidence and is ready for judgment, but if such payment is not made before the period mentioned the assignee is entitled to judgment for the whole debt—I. L. R., 21 Cal, 568. Full Bench. The learned judges of the High Court at Bombay say that this interpretation of the law is correct—P. G. for 1894 ; 119·4. The Full Bench ruling of the Madras High Court (I. L. R., 13 Mad. 225), takes a different view altogether. In discussing this question the learned Chief Justice goes on saying : "The debtor, in my opinion, is wholly discharged by payment of the sum actually paid together with interest and expenses *even if he has contested the claim*, and the court deciding the validity of the claim can give a decree for the amount only which has been actually paid together with interest and expenses. . . ."

5. The learned judges of the Allahabad High Court and Mr. Justice Prinsep (one of the judges who decided the case referred to in the third para.), entirely agree with the view taken by the learned Chief Justice of the Madras High Court. (I. L. R., 9 All.) 476.

6. I am not prepared to say which view is correct, but it appears to me that the interpretation put on the section under consideration by the eminent judges of the Calcutta and the Bombay High Courts is, in my humble opinion, opposed to the policy of the Legislature in enacting that section ; that policy being to check as much as possible trafficking in litigation which is not uncommon in this country. Anyhow I am decidely of opinion that it is quite inconsistent with the interest of the public, that the decisions on this important point of the different High Courts should be conflicting.

7. I hope, therefore, that by writing these few lines regarding the present state of the law, I may succeed in drawing attention of the Government of India to this subject so as to set it at rest.

8. The course I have adopted is, perhaps, unusual, if so, my excuse for troubling his Excellency-in-Council, must be the interest I take in the subject herein discussed.—I have, &c.,

P. R. DESAI,
Pleader, District Court, Ratnagherry.
Ratnagherry, July 21.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Now that the time for the catastrophe at Gohna draws near the Government at Simla is furnished with daily telegrams reporting the progress of affairs. The feature of the situation now is the extent to which percolation through the dam is increasing ; it is calculated that the amount of water that is escaping daily in this way is not less than an eighth of what comes in. As a result, the rate of the rise has been checked, and it was only 16½ feet last week as against 20 feet the week before. The water is now 131 feet from the top of the dam. In this connection the *Pioneer* is asked emphatically to warn anyone who may be thinking of a trip to Gohna from the neighbouring hill stations, that they must make their own arrangements for provisions and carriage before starting if they want to get there. The slender recources of the country are completely played out by the calls already made upon them, and coolies are not to be had either for love or money, or even for the persuasions of the tehsil chaprasi.

UNDER instructions from the Government of India the Madras Government has, under the terms of the contract, given the Agent and Manager of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway six months' notice of the termination of the working agreement (which lapses on the 1st January next) of the section of railway in British territory, known as the Bezwada Extension Railway.

FATHER DESGODINS, of Sikkim, recently passed through Calcutta on his way to Hongkong, where his great Tibetan Dictionary will be published at the Mission Press.

MR. JENKINS, Collector of Dacca, died from brain fever, on Friday morning, at nine o'clock, after ten days' illness. The funeral was attended by the Lieutenant-Governor and all officials.

THE Simla Municipality has decided to grant exchange compensation, with effect from 1st April, 1894, to its non-domiciled European officials.

IN the months of April and May exports of Indian produce and manufactures increased by about 13 lakhs as compared with the corresponding period of last year. This is, of course, only a very small variation on the total of nearly 21 crores, and is the net result of large fluctuations. Articles of food and drink show a large falling off, the increase occurring principally under opium, indigo, and manufactured articles. Imports on the other hand, showed a net increase of 11 lakhs, the expanions under yarns and textile fabrics alone amounting to nearly 277 lakhs. Imports of railway plant rose in value by about 26 lakhs, but there was a falling off of 53 lakhs under metals and 29 lakhs under oils.

MR. COLLIER, at Calcutta, on Friday, delivered judgment in the case in which the sailor lad Robert Smallman was charged with criminally intimidating Father Hopkins for the purpose of extorting money. The magistrate found the accused guilty under Section 506 of the Code, and, holding that he had acted under the influence of an older person, sentenced him to three months' imprisonment. Mr. Gasper, on behalf of the prisoner, applied for the issue of a process against Father Hopkins for abetment of the offence under Section 511 of the Code. The accused and a sailor, named Samuel, were examined, but the magistrate, holding their statements to be untrustworthy, called for further evidence on the 27th instant. Mr. Pugh, on behalf of Father Hopkins, then applied for a process against the man Samuel, for abetment of criminal intimidation. The magistrate admitted that there were strong grounds of suspicion, but held that a *prima facie* case had not been made out. He, therefore, dismissed the complaint. At this stage Father Hopkins put in two petitions, charging Mr. A. P. Gasper with unprofessional conduct, and asked the court to forward the same to the High Court. The magistrate said he would consider the matter. Mr. Gasper appeared before Mr. Cameron, the District Judge, and preferred an appeal on behalf of the prisoner, who was enlarged on bail for Rs. 250 and on his personal recognizance for a similar amount.

THE blocking of the mouth of the Khojak Tunnel on the Chaman side of the Khwaja Amran Range, was due merely to some slips from the side of the cutting following on heavy local rain. The tunnel itself was in no way injured, and the obstruction was easily removed. There need never be any fear of the "hole in the hill" as the Afghans call it, being damaged, by anything short of a great earthquake, for the works are of the strongest and most thorough kind, and are practically imperishable.

AN instructive return has just been published showing the estimated number of articles delivered in all post offices in India during the year 1893-94. There is an increase in letters, post-cards, parcels, book and pattern packets, the average being 5·19 as compared with the preceding year ; but, curiously enough, newspapers have fallen off by 274,000, or, a decrease of over one per cent. Taking all classes of articles the net increase is 29 millions of which over 12 millions must be credited to post-cards alone, nearly 3 millions to ordinary letters, and about 2½ millions to book and pattern packets. Registered letters also show a steady increase at the rate of 10¼ per cent.

THAT damaging rivalry exists among the various denominations in the mission-fields of South Africa is vouched for by the Rev. B. Buchner, Director-General of the Missions in South Africa, and he specifies the Methodists and the Church of England as the main offenders. In his report, published in the *Allgemeine Missions Zeitschrift* (Gutersloh) he complains that the rivalry of the different denominations in the mission-field is hurtful to the common cause ; the ministers of one sect are too apt to be little the work of another sect, and to confuse the mind of the Kaffirs with dogmatical distinctions. "The greatest sinners in this respect," Dr. Buchner says, "are the Methodists and the Church of England. The Methodists, for instance, follow the rule that any member of their Church should be kept in the Church at all hazards, and to do this they will go to no end of trouble in visiting their converts, even if, perchance, these converts move to a long distance. Now, all this would be very commendable if it were only done in cases in which the sheep for whose welfare the shepherd is so much concerned goes to a heathen fold. But, when the Methodist native moves into another Christian community, the interference of the Methodist missionary is often very annoying, as the natives are not always able to understand that the differences between denominations are, after all, very slight. The Episcopal Church (Church of England), unfortunately, follows on the lines of the Roman Catholic Church : it claims to be the one only true Church, and looks upon the whole world as its property. South Africa, for instance, is divided into dioceses, and any other religious community, though it may have begun its work long before the arrival of the Episcopalian missionary, is treated as an intruder. One of their Archdeacons told us that 'for the greater glory of God,' it was not only perfectly permissible, but even necessary, to interfere with the work of the missionaries of other denominations ! Some of the native Methodists, nevertheless, become members of our congregations, and I must acknowlege that they deserve praise. There is, however, one obnoxious practice of theirs which gives us some trouble—the midnight meetings. This malpractice—we cannot call it anything else—soon becomes popular with the Kaffirs. 'The Spirit comes in the night,' they say. A native preacher, T. Nakin, remarks : 'First comes the Spirit, but afterward, on the way home, comes the temptation of the Flesh.'"

A JURY in the Queen's Bench Division has awarded damages amounting to £75 to a lady who had been injured in getting off an omnibus. It was alleged, and proved, that the conductor started the 'bus before the lady had time to alight. Wherein, he did not differ largely from other 'bus conductors, who, generally speaking, seem to imagine they have done enough for the safety and comfort of passengers when they have remarked, "Hold tight." We are a nation of athletes ; but there are still among us a few decrepit persons who cannot jump on to an omnibus when it is going at full speed. It appears to be the object of each 'bus to get ahead of another 'bus. But, after all, speed is not the only end of the omnibus, nor need a 'bus conductor be a lightning conductor.

COLONEL N. M. HORSFORD, Chief Commissioner of the Andamans and Nicobars, leaves his island realm at the end of the current month not to return. Though it is some time ago there are many still in the North-West Provinces, and at Allahabad, who can recollect the beginning of his civil career. He commenced by entering the police, and was chosen by Mr. Mayne, the Commissioner, to be district superintendent of Allahabad. His work in this office was of such a superior character that he was offered an appointment in that selectest of services, the Oudh Commission. Here he soon distinguished himself by putting down single-handed a serious riot in Shahabad, when the district magistrate had wired for troops to Shahjehanpore. This achievement led to Horsford's appointment as junior secretary to Sir Henry Davies, the Chief Commissioner, a post which he continued to hold for some time under Sir George Couper. As city magistrate of Lucknow he did more for the improvement of the town than any other officer has done before or since, and when he went later on as Deputy Commissioner to Hardoi he showed that he was equally capable as district officer. He left behind a name held in such affectionate remembrance, that two years after he was gone, never to return, the people of the district subscribed to procure a marble bust of him which they put up in their Town Hall. So high and sincere a tribute to kindly influence has seldom been the reward of any district officer. In the Andamans his thoughtful and untiring energy has never slackened ; and it is a hard fate that sends such a man home before his time in broken health, the victim of a demented convict.

THE American Constitution is full of surprises for the outsider. At one moment, as when the Corbett-Mitchell fight was being arranged, all the authorities seem to be pulling different ways. At another time authority seems to be centralised to an extent unknown in England. The other day, for example, in consequence of a quarrel between Mr. Pullman and his workmen, the American Railway Union ordered a boycott of all railways running Pullman cars. Had such a thing happened in England, the *Pall Mall* supposes, we should have had to put up with the incovenience till the Archbishop of Canterbury or Dr. Parker or some other amateur mediator had patched up the quarrel. President Cleveland, with the American Constitution behind him, took strong measures at once. He concluded that it was absurd for the whole social machinery to be thrown out of gear because one little crank was not working smoothly. Accordingly he has called out the Federal troops, and given orders for the arrest of strikers on a charge of conspiracy.

SCENE : The high road near a famous native college in one of the largest North-West cities : young lady riding in the morning unattended, drops her pocket-handkerchief. Afraid to dismount, asks, in her politest Hindustani, a youthful student approaching the college to hand her the handkerchief. Reply :—"We are not servant (*sic*) to pick up your *rumal !*" Exit. Enter after a pause ancient and inarticulate bhistee, mussuck on back : picks up unasked the handkerchief, and salaaming, gravely trudges on. But not to this bhistee is the future in India, at least as we have made it ; nor to such as him, the toilers of the soil. He and his class will merely work on earning their three and four rupees a month till they drop exhausted. The future is to our college youth—even now paid by Government to learn his lesson, and aspiring to end a sleek and well-pensioned Government official. For him we write our circular orders, and import out magazine rifles. Him we hope, those of us who are really patriotic, to place in time upon the highest pinnacle of Government, a monument of the wisdom and elevating influences of British rule. Shall we, asks the *Pioneer*, which tells the story, when those days come, or shall he, be "servant," or will the great avatar democracy have then arrived and made us all slaves together ?

THE second ties in the Bangalore polo tournament were played off, on Friday, in the presence of a very large assemblage. The game was between the Government House team, comprising Major Lawley (back), Lord Douglas Compton, Captains Baring and Holmes, and the 21st Hussars, comprising Messrs. Pirie (back), Machlan, Kenna, and Sir E. Kinnaham. The umpires were Major Holland and Captain Marsh. The game was a very interesting one, and well contested on both sides. The ground unfortunately is unsuitable for a good game, being sandy and holding. Government House scored two goals and the Hussars one goal within a short space at the beginning of the second period, and then the Government House team added another goal in the third period, finally winning by three goals to one. Major Lawley's play throughout was conspicuously brilliant.

THE Lord's Day Observance Society has excised a plague-spot from the social body of Leeds. There is a place in Leeds—the Coliseum—where lectures have been delivered on Sundays—lectures at which you pay to go in. Sir Robert Ball lectured on Astronomy. But the society could not touch Sir Robert Ball, because he did not make the audience laugh ; and it seems that by the law of England you may pay to go into a place on Sunday and keep serious, or not pay to go in and laugh ; but you must not both pay and laugh, which sounds reasonable. But presently there came Mr. Villiers, the war correspondent, and Mr. Max O'Rell. And the audience paid to go in, and laughed. Then the Lord's Day Observance Society brought an action to recover heavy penalties from the person responsible for the entertainment. The only question for the jury—so said the judge—was whether the entertainments were amusing. In justice to the lecturers the jury felt bound to say they were. So the plaintiffs appear to have won their case and made Leeds morally clean again. Now that the Lord's Day Observance Society has drawn attention to the Statute of George III. under which this prosecution was instituted, and elicited from Mr. Justice Mathew the opinion that it is a wanton interference with the liberty of the subject, the Statute will probably be repealed. It certainly is a monumental piece of ineptitude. It is not as though Sunday amusement were illegal. You may ride, row, bathe, bicycle, eat, drink, and be merry on Sunday—and even pay for your pleasure. But if you pay twopence to hear a lecture which has a laugh in it, you render the organiser of the lecture liable to a penalty of several hundred pounds.

ACCORDING to Mr. Wardell, the Government Inspector of Mines for the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire district, the existence of floating dust in mines is becoming every year more and more an acknowledged element of danger, and especially when gas is given off. In spite of the scepticism of some persons, he assures us that by means of dust an explosion can be spread over large areas, and be enormously aggravated. It is curious that a very small percentage of gas will suffice to cause the initial explosion—so small a percentage, in fact, as to be undiscoverable by the ordinary mode of testing with a safety lamp. If drastic measures are to be adopted, Mr. Wardell considers, the prohibition of the use of gunpowder in mines would be the safest and most desirable. The use of high explosives might be substituted. The result of experiments made by his colleague, Mr. Hall, in Lancashire, at some of which he was himself present, proved, he confesses, that certain high explosives do not ignite or explode coal dust. The observations of Mr. Wardell are suggested by the terrible Combs Colliery accident, but they derive additional importance from the more recent and still greater calamity in the neighbourhood of Pontypridd. Mr. Wardell's experience and observation teach him that the only way in which we can combat fatalities from explosion of gas is to maintain the best ventilation, to use the best known form of safety lamp, securely locked, and to ensure the direction of operations by competent officials. Co-operation, carefulness, and attention to rules on the part of the workmen themselves, however, are absolulety necessary. Ventilation ought to be sufficiently adequate to meet extraordinary circumstances which may arise. All roads should be sufficiently large for the purpose of ventilation, and the several districts should be fed, by means of splits, with currents of fresh air. By splitting the air judiciously the quantity of it passing through the various workings can be considerably augmented, and the friction reduced. We are warned, however, that unless a perfect system of discipline exists in a mine, all other precautions are likely to prove more or less abortive.

FINANCE AND THE FOUR PER CENT.

SATURDAY, writes the Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer*, will be the final date for putting in Fours for conversion into three-and-halves, except in the case of certified absentees from India who will be allowed till 18th August, though in their case, too, the paper must be placed in custody of the Public Debt Office by the earlier date, the extra time being simply allowed to admit of the tender being legally signed. A Simla telegram says that 3½ crores of all years had been tendered for abatement up to the 19th instant, but it is not clear whether by this is meant that it includes London, however, presuming that it does not, and calling London up to date 2 crores, and including 8 crores of Currency Reserve, a total of 13¾ crores is arrived at of all years. Taking the 1842-43 loan by itself, a total of about 12 crores out of the 13¼ crores is apparent. The whole, 1842-43 loan is roundly 28 crores, there is therefore outstanding about 16 crores. It is safe to assume that a good portion of the 16 crores will be tendered this week, it is needless therefore to speculate further about 1842-43. The total of all Four per cent. paper being about 96 crores, leaves about 68 crores as appertaining to loans of other years. By comparison with the amount of 1842-43 tendered for conversion, it is impossible not to be struck by the very small proportion of other years that have been so tendered up to date. According to the Simla telegram quoted above less than half a crore of such against a total of 68 crores, had been put in. But here too it is mere speculation to say more, as it is impossible to predict what the figures of the coming week will be. Bank and such like people will not put in what they are empowered to deal with till about Friday or Saturday. Complaints are still being heard about insufficient time being allowed. To those who hold paper in safe custody, the gravity of the situation is becoming more apparent, in regard to people from whom instructions will not have been received. If a bank, for instance, takes upon itself the responsibility in such a case of tendering for conversion, and by 1st November the 3½ per cents have gone to a discount, it opens the road for the principal to turn round and complain that he would have obtained par on being paid off by Government in place of which he finds himself saddled with a stock for which he cannot obtain par. It is only last February that Fours were at a discount, so there is nothing very supposititious in imagining that three-and-halves can also travel in that direction. If, on the other hand, the bank neglects to convert, and three-and-halves remain at a premium, the constituent would equally complain that he is forced on 1st November to surrender his paper and be paid off at par, whereas had his bankers converted he would have been in possession of a stock for which he could obtain a premium. These are of course some of the incidental risks attaching to safe custody.

The position in regard to Mr. Grundy's presence in India is far from clear, if it is not even anomalous. He is supposed to hold a roving commission that is to extend over three years, and it would be natural to infer that not till the completion of his travels would his report be prepared and submitted to Government, instead of which he is apparently required to prepare a minute specially on the coal mines of Bengal, the only part of India he has so far studied, and send it at once. Considerable anxiety has been manifested in Parliament and has been given expression to by means of questions asked in the House as to when the preliminary report, if it may so be called, is to be expected in England. An editorial note in the *Pioneer* of 14th instant says that the document when received will have to be considered by the Government of India and then passed on to the Secretary of State with a despatch embodying the views of the authorities. This is all very well, but what if the Parliamentary hands interested overrule such intention and clamour further, and successfully, for the Secretary of State to let them have Mr. Grundy's report at once with or without the Government addenda. Anxiety prevails unabated among colliery owners here under the circumstances, and although Mr. Grundy's recommendations may not be acted upon until he has completed his inspection of Indian mines generally, his present report will doubtless fully, and perhaps fatally, embody the views he has formed with regard to the system of mining in Bengal, and specially as to what is known as the family system of labour at the collieries, which system it is perfectly patent it is the determination of the home clique to break up if they can, and in so doing strike a blow more or less fatal at the industry. The Chamber of Commerce has in support of the Indian Mining Association written to Government on the subject asking for an assurance that legislation will not be introduced before coal-owners have had an opportunity of seeing the report and expressing their views thereon ; but it is not known whether any reply has yet been received from the Legislative Department at Simla. In thinking the whole matter over it becomes almost incredible that things can be as they are at the present day, and that the parent country has in it men so inconsistent and regardless of the welfare of a leading colony as to force this style of continuous warfare between commercial men here striving to be left peacefully at work, and on the other hand sections of the home public bent on wrecking those efforts. This country was originally acquired by England mainly, if not entirely, on account of its prospective wealth, agricultural and mineral, which it was the intention to develop by British enterprise, and yet it appears to be in the power now as it was not before of any clique that can obtain the ear of the Secretary of State to frustrate those intentions. As the *Times* truly remarks, according to the public telegram of 17th instant, "the responsibility of management of Indian affairs has not merely passed from the Indian Government and the India Council, but is also passing from the hands of the Secretary of State to every self-formed Parliamentary group whose whole vote has to be conciliated, or whose obstruction has to be bought off."

AN EARLY ENGLISH REGATTA.

HENLEY, if Henley did but know it, owes a statue, or a *fiere chandelle* at any rate, to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, for it was she who made a British institution of the Venetian *regata*. When the lively epistoller was in Venice she assisted, from the windows of the Palozo Grimani, at one of these functions. It was merely a procession of glorified houseboats, like the Signora Pisani Moncenigo's for instance, which was in the similitude of "The Chariot of the Night, drawn by four sea-horses, showing the rising of the Moon, accompanied by the Stars," and so forth. Obviously, there was no racing with this sort of craft.

By-and-by, when Lady Mary was dead, and her letters had entered upon immortality, society got bitten with the desire to start the same sort of show over here. The arrangements took a long while to perfect, and the weather was cantankerous ; but at length, on Friday, June 23, 1775, on the Thames between Westminster Bridge and Ranelagh, the first English regatta was duly brought off, under the immediate and active patronage of the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland. There was a good deal of procession in it, of course, but there was no keeping the essentially English element of sport out of it. There was a race ; and so, *qualis ab initio*, the thing has gone on till it has culminated in the Henley that now is.

For the procession the state barges of the City Companies were requisitioned, with the Lord Mayor to lead them. This flotilla assembled at Westminster Bridge where the select company, which included all the *sommites*, were to embark. Three divisions were formed, Middlesex, Centre, and Surrey. The rowers were garbed in white, in red, and in blue respectively. Between four and five in the afternoon the embarkation had been completed. Long before then the river was alive with any and every thing that could carry a sitter, from the trim built wherry to the ballast barge, and a seat aboard this latter cost its occupant half a guinea. The shores were lined with stands ; there was a grand stand on the roof of Westminster Hall. Bells rang, banners flew. Harmony of all sorts pervaded the silvery stream ; likewise grogshops. Ashore there was any amount of gambling facilities, and taps were handy at every turn. Special constables "saw you through" at two and six. On the whole, for a first attempt, it was eminently successful.

At seven the Lord Mayor reached Westminster. His arrival was the signal for the regatta proper to begin. Of the race, unfortunately, details are wanting. "A single piece of cannon was fired," the only reporter who was present has recorded, "and the wager-boats started." At the start, however, his record stops. How many "water-boats" had entered, what the course was, and which crew won, he has left untold as matter of no moment. It must suffice us to know that there *was* a race, and that the course must have been a pretty stiff one for "the boats were absent nearly fifty minutes."

The race over, the Lord Mayor showed the way to Ranelagh, the white, red, and blue divisions of the flotilla, under their respective marshals in ten-oars following at intervals of three minutes. Ranelagh was reached at nine. There society supped, while Giardini warbled to it. After supper it danced minuets and cotillons till daylight did appear, and after. Then it went home, a good deal of it by water, and not without some accidents, by the way, as, perhaps, were to be expected. Some seven outsiders got drowned. And so the earliest "Henley" on record came to an end.

Mr. Elliot Stock announces for immediate publication a book on British Family Names, and their Origin and Meaning, by Dr. Henry Barber. The Scandinavian, Frisian, Anglo-Saxon, and Norman origin of these names is to be indicated in separate lists.

M. CARNOT'S MURDERER.

THE callous conduct of Santo, the assassin now in prison at Lyons, is described in a lurid manner by the Lyons representative of the *Daily Telegraph*, who says that Santo has changed his demeanour somewhat since Sunday, July 1. He is now fully aware of the death and burial of President Carnot, and he is much more preoccupied and shows less assurance than he did during the earlier days of his imprisonment. He was never very communicative to his guardians, but he is even less so now. He refuses to read or to play at cards, passing his time sleeping, or feigning to doze. He asked for some tobacco one day.

He has been subjected to another long interrogation by M. Benoist, the examining magistrate, when he dwelt again very complaisantly upon the circumstances of his crime, and added that he was proud to say he had committed it single-handed. In the course of the examination he was confronted with the cutler, Guillaume, who sold him the Catalanian poniard. M. Guillaume recognised the prisoner immediately, and confirmed the details already published concerning the sale of the weapon. He brought with him a poniard similar to the one sold to Caserio. The prisoner got hold of it and admitted with satisfaction that it was a similar weapon. He then described with great coolness the way in which he had used it on President Carnot, and gave some very thrilling details of the preliminary practice he had taken for the terrible coup which caused the President's death. "It is necessary," said he, "to take hold of the knife so that the top of the hilt rests firmly in the palm of the hand, the thumb being pressed well up to it and the fingers closed tightly over the whole. In that way you are sure not to fail with your blow, and the blade when the blow is well delivered in this way enters the body as if it had been struck on the head with a heavy hammer. I have tried it very often against planks of wood, and never found it fail to make a good impression. Then if the blade runs against a rib or any other bone it breaks it and the effects are the same. I could not make a mistake, because I had as a mark to guide me the white shirt and the Cordon of the Legion of Honour. All that I wanted therefore was to be able to get near the carriage, and I took advantage of a moment when a boy was being pulled down from a lamp-post to get into position beneath the light."

Caserio gave this explanation coolly and in a half-jocular tone of voice, as if he were explaining an experiment which he had made on some inanimate body rather than on the person of the Chief of the State, whom he had murdered. The medical man who examined President Carnot, after reading this declaration, says it is in complete accord with the position and depth of the fatal wound.

Two Lyons journalists have made the journey on foot between Vienne and Lyons in order to verify Caserio's statement with regard to his movements on the afternoon of the assassination. They followed exactly the itinerary traced by Caserio, which had been placed at their disposal by the examining magistrate. They found that his statements were perfectly correct, and discovered the persons whom he said he saw on the road. They remembered Caserio perfectly, one telling them that he had given the Italian two or three glasses of water, and another that he had stopped with him under a tree during a heavy storm. The two journalists arrived in Lyons only a quarter of an hour before the time which would tally with the hour at which President Carnot was assassinated, thus proving that Caserio was, as he stated, only a few minutes in Lyons before getting to the carriage of the President and dealing the fatal blow.

The prisoner was to be brought up for trial at the Assizes, which was to open in Lyons on the 21st inst., and it is stated that he would be defended by M. de Villeneuve.

Information which has come from Cette states that all the details of the life of Caserio in Cette have now been brought to light. As far back as February last a detective was told off specially to watch him, and his lodgings were also visited, but nothing of any importance was discovered. Everybody is asking what the detective was doing on Saturday, June 23, when Caserio left Cette for Lyons. The officer declares that he never lost sight of him until the day when he went to the cafe usually frequented by Caserio. No remark, however, seems to have been made when he was found to be absent.

AN ANARCHIST AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

AT the Guildhall Police Court, London, on Wednesday (July 4) Thomas Cantwell, who said he was twenty-eight years of age, and lived at Sidmouth Mews, Gray's Inn Road, was brought up on remand charged with disorderly conduct. Mr. R. D. Muir (who prosecuted on behalf of the City Solicitor) said he should now have to prefer more serious charges against the prisoner, at whose lodgings a quantity of documents had been found which showed plainly that he was connected with a number of persons who intended to do harm. Mr. Muir here stopped, and said he understood another man had just been arrested. Charles Thomas Quinn, of 5 Whitecross Place, Finsbury, shorthand typewriter, was then placed in the dock. The charge against him was that he, on June 29, in Gracechurch Street, did unlawfully solicit, encourage, and endeavour to persuade Henry Braden and Henry Terry, and divers other persons whose names are unknown, to murder certain persons—to wit, members of the Royal Family of the United Kingdom, and politicians, should they attend at the ceremony accompanying the opening for public traffic of the Tower Bridge. Mr. Muir observed that it was a well-known fact that the Tower Bridge was to be opened on Saturday last and that a number of members of the Royal Family and some prominent politicians were to be present. On the day preceding the opening the prisoners were on Tower Hill, and between the hours of one and two in the afternoon, when a number of working men were out for their dinner hours, Cantwell mounted a parapet, and spoke on the "vermin Royal Family and the brutal politicians." Workmen by the sweat of their brow (so Cantwell said) had built the bridge, and now "Royal vermin" were to open it. Cantwell then showed a placard which read as follows :—"Tower Bridge—Fellow workers,—You have expended life, energy, and skill in building this bridge. Now come the Royal vermin and rascally politicians with pomp and splendour to claim all the credit. You are condemned to the workhouse and a pauper's grave to glorify these lazy swine who live upon our labours.

"I heard man saying
Leave teass and praying,
The sharp knife heedeth not the sheep ;
Are we not stronger than the rich and the wronger
When day breaks over dreams and sleep ?
Anarchist, individual, initiative group."

In Cantwell's possession (continued Mr. Muir) was a knife, which could only be used as a dagger. A quantity of treasonable literature had been found at his lodgings, also a press and type. It was evident that the literature, including the bill which had been produced, was printed at Cantwell's residence. Pamphlets, headed, "Why Vaillant threw the pomb," were distributed on Tower Hill on Friday. While Mr. Muir was addressing the Court, prisoners more than once exclaimed "Hear, hear." Sir Joseph Avory, M. P., said he thought this was a case that should be taken up by the Treasury. Mr. Muir stated that he should only call sufficient evidence to justify a remand. The matter would then be laid before the public prosecutor. Henry Brader deposed that he was on Tower Hill on Friday. He saw a crowd. Cantwell was standing on a parapet holding the yellow bill (produced.) He stated that working men had built the bridge, and therefore ought to open it. The crowd called out. "How about Carnot ?" Cantwell replied, "More of that kind of thing will be done." The crowd then hissed. Quinn then mounted the wall. Witness said to Cantwell, "You are a dirty dog. Are you a specimen of an Anarchist ?" He replied, "Yes." Witness followed the defendants into Barking Alley, and again called Cantwell "a dirty dog." Cantwell pointed to something in his pocket, but the witness did not see what it was. The prisoners were remanded.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 25th July, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	25	2	7 p.m.	...	44
Suez	25	2	50 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 25th July, 1894.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	6	...	1
" Karachi	...	19	...	1
" Madras	1	6	...	1

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes :—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

THE DEFEAT OF LADAS.

ALTHOUGH the programme was very light at Newmarket on the 5th inst. the big race was sufficient to make not only the week memorable, but to mark with extraordinary significance the uncertainty of form even among the best horses that appear on the turf. Isinglass might well have won, but to see Bullingdon only a head behind and Ladas three lengths further back is about the most thorough upset of form that has been witnessed among first-rate horses for a long time. All sorts of theories were current to account for the defeat, but none stands the test ; and the matter must be dismissed as one of the inexplicable things pertaining to thoroughbreds. It may be quoted in time to come as the strangest issue that was ever fought out on the July Course—it was beyond all question the most searching race of the year ; for now was the occasion to determine whether Ladas was one of the great horses which his friends esteemed him, or whether the colt was only an average Derby winner. The point may still be considered undecided, for no one can think that the form is true which makes Bullingdon better than Ladas at even weights.

Isinglass is one of the few horses who figure among the memorable group that won the triple honour of Guineas, Derby, and St. Leger, and, of course, he possessed an undoubted chance ; but Raeburn could not be held good enough to give Ravensbury six pounds, especially since the latter proved himself in such fettle by defeating La Fleche at Ascot. Bullingdon had no credentials to cope with the cracks, for, whatever his private trials, his displays in public were exceedingly moderate, and such competitors as St. Florian were deservedly treated with contempt by those who looked for the winner. Only experts held that the issue was confined to the two Derby winners, and when the betting opened early in the afternoon offers to take 5 to 4 on Ladas were booked. The great support then given to Lord Rosebery's colt brought him to a still shorter price, and immediately before the race two to one was the general quotation. Matthew Dawson, most experienced of men, was not very positive, and he calmly regarded it as a test to which Ladas had never before been subjected. But after the race he treated the defeat of the champion as too bad to be true, as racing men say.

As the numbers were hoisted for the contest the gathering in the enclosures undoubtedly seemed about the best on record for any meeting seen Behind the Ditch. The sun beat down with great violence on the white roads, the white rails, the white roofs, the white stands, and on the white umbrellas which men as well as women sported in the endeavour to get out of the glare. Even ladies on horseback used parasols, for the heat was intolerable, save in the cool shade of the Plantation, which, however, was unavailable to the general public who wished to catch any glimpse of the race.

Among those who saw the candidates pass in the parade were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Rosebery, Prince Christian, Comte de Berteux, Prince Soltykoff, Lord Durham, Lord Suffolk, and a thousand others scarcely less known than the latter in the world of sport. There were curious rumours about Isinglass who did not join in the canter which was led by St. Florian, followed by Ladas, Ravensbury, Raeburn, Priestholme, and Bullingdon. Lord Rosebery lighted a cigarette and seemed to expect some delay at the post before the start, but there was not a moment wasted when the lot got marshalled in line, and great was the excitement as a shout from the stands proclaimed that they were off. It was not surprising to see Priestholme in the van at the outset, for that was his mission for Isinglass. Then came the favourite on the inside, St. Florian, and Ravensbury, with Bullingdon next. It may be said at once that Ladas never gave his true running, and though he took up the lead in the dip he quickly died away almost simultaneously with the echoes of the cries offering 100 to 1 on him.

Isinglass had been hard ridden for a long time previously, and Loates seeing the favourite cracking, came up hand over hand and tacked right across so as to shut Ladas out on the rails. The latter was now a beaten horse, and Watts left off riding him—the first whip and spur, be it remarked, that Ladas ever tasted in a race. Meanwhile Bullingdon dashed up from the rear guard, and was gaining so fast at the close on Isinglass that Mr. McCalmont's colt barely managed to stave off defeat by a head. It would have completed the fiasco if Bullingdon had won, since that horse was absolutely tailed off in the Derby, and made another ignoble display at Ascot. Raeburn on this latest occasion fairly won the wooden spoon, which is another surprise. It is difficult to understand the cause of the favourite's overthrow. He looked all right, and pulled apparently sound after the race. It is rumoured the colt has suffered lately from dental troubles. One thing, however, is perfectly clear that the horse was not himself : for whatever the relative merits of Isinglass and Ladas no one can believe that Bullingdon is able to defeat the three year-old at even weights.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN).

For Judgment.

88-93—Framjee and M—Janabai vs Abdulla Rahimtulla Sayani—Payne, G and S.

For Consent Decree.

236-91—Tyabjee D and C—Hajee Esmail Seedick and another vs Hajee Jackeria Currimdina and another—J C Cama and In person.

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

274-93—K J Mantri—Nurbadabai vs Manibai and another—Mansuklal D and J—Part heard.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

279-93—K J Mantri—Nurbadabai vs Manibai and another—Manshuklal D and J—Part heard.
524-93—Ardesir H and D—Perozshaw Merwanjee Mehta and another vs His Grace the Right Revd Dr S Dalhoff vs Daphtary and F.
211-93—Bicknell, M and M—Foolchand Hanandrao vs Radhakisson Jessiram and another—Tyabjee, D P and C.
224-93—K D Shroff—Mahomed Hoosein bin Ebrahim Saheb Bhatker vs Rahiabai and others—Nanu and H.
533-93—Ardesir, H and D—Rahimabai vs Hanifabai and others—K D Shroff.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

438-92—Daphtary and F—Hajee Essackchand vs Dadoomeya Shaik Ahmed Busri—Khunderao M.

For Hearing on Commissioner's Special Report.

67-86—Framjee and M—Khudiza Begum and others vs Awad bin Oomer Sultan Navaz Jung Bahadur—Crawford, B and Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

178-94—Bhaishunker and K—Jaikisondas Gungadas vs Tapibai—Edgelow and G.
71-93—Daphtary and F—Vazrabai widow and another vs Hora Gulam Hussein Hyderally—Fardunjee P Pavri.
616-93—Bhaishunker and K—Hajee Essa Hajee Essack vs Manchubai Balgowun—Wadia and G.
445-93—Jehangir D—for Pauper Rutanbai vs Jamsetjee Peerozshaw and others—In person—Khunderao and M.
52-94—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Jamnabai vs Karamsi Damjee and others—Edgelow and G, and Janardhan and A.
485-93—Bicknell, M and M—Currimbhoy Ebram and another vs Khooshal Tullockchand and another—Craigie, L and O.
486-93—Bicknell, M and M—Darashaw Nusserwanjee and others vs Khooshal Tullockchand—Craigie L and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

509-93—Dikshit and H—Vithoba Somee and others vs Sitaram Yesjee—In person—Part heard.
76-94—Bicknell, M and M—Noorbhai Ghellabhai vs Parvatibai and others—In person.
426-93—Mattubhai and J—Sadanand Pharasram vs Santookchand Khooniji and others.
609-92—Bicknell M and M—Mathurdas Ramdas vs Morardas Vrijlal and others—Wadia and G.
525-93—Chalk, W and S—Purshotum Chintamon and others vs Chrushnarao Bhawoo and another—Mansuklal, D and J.
370-92—Brown and M—Jethi vs Liladhar Haridas and another—Little, S N and B.
3-94—In person, a pauper—Moorjee Canjee vs Pragjee Dewjee and others—Daphtary and F.
583-93—Little, S, N and B—Dewjee Mowjee and others vs Hoosein Karbali Abbarker and others.
602-92 Payne, G and S—Bhaslajee Megjee and others vs Regajee Tulsajee and another—Balkrishna and P.
308-93—Chalk W, and S—James Grey Hill and another vs Nathooram Poonraram—Payne, G and S, and M L Shroff.
150-93—Tyabjee, D and Co—Poonjaram Vullabhram and other vs Pransukh Kissondas and others—Bicknell, M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

427-93—Nanu and H—Fazoolabhoy Hebtoolla vs D H Glade and others—Payne, G and S—Part heard.
408-93—Bhaishanker and K—Jeewan Somwar and another vs Jan Mahomed Oosman—Muljee and R—Part heard.
494-93—Thakurdas, D and C—Jafferbhoy Ludhabhoy Chatoo vs Ebrahim Mahomedbhai Chetrai—Payne, G and S.
314-93—Bicknell, M and M—Hussanali Moola Hakimjee and others vs Rahimanjee Khanbhai and others—Payne, G and S.
15-89—Payne, G and S—Bhanjee Bhimsey and others vs Soondrabai alias Dhinbai and another—Wadia and G.
519-93—Thakurdas D and C—Juggonath Pasaree vs Bijnath Naroomull and another—Payne G and S.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable, Sierra Leone-Accra interrupted. Telegrams for places south of Accra can be sent only via Aden and Zanzibar.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Zanzibar at noon on Monday the 30th instant.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Any action on the part of the authors, in reference to the libraries and the three-volume novel, is likely to be taken through the Society of Authors. A meeting of the committee of that body is to be held in a few days, and the matter will come up then. If, as a result, any spirit of trade-unionism is developed, it will naturally have some bearing on the situation. In any case, the questions arising out of what has taken place are not likely to settle themselves for a considerable time.

There is one other point in connection with the libraries and the novel that has not been mentioned yet in the discussion. The subject is commonly regarded as if fiction were the great staple of the circulating libraries. We believe this to be the opposite of the fact, and that the literature which is classed as 'select,' as opposed to fiction, constitutes in some of the greater libraries as large a proportion as two-thirds of the books circulated. Fiction, in fact, is the least remunerative part of the buiseness, and from a merely selfish point of view the libraries would doubtless be glad to see the three-volume novel disappear at once and for ever.

Messrs. J. M. Dent and Co., whose wonderfully cheap and pretty reprints of the old novelists, and the "Temple" Shakespeare, are among the newest as well as the most welcome features of modern publishing, propose to try a similar experiment with the three-volume novel. They will issue in the autumn a series of works of contemporary fiction, published, they declare, with every advantage that good printing, artistic illustration, and careful book-production in general can assure, in three-volume form. at the price of—half-a-crown! This will be a striking experiment, with a vengeance, and if we had not seen their marvellous Shakespeare at a shilling a volume should be sceptical as to its possibility.

After all, his numerous friends and admirers in London will not have an opportunity of meeting Mr. W. D. Howells. When he went over to England last month, Mr. Howells met only a very limited circle of specially invited friends, and he went to visit Mr. Henry James, leaving for Paris the next day to see his son, who is living there. Mr. Howells hoped to return here and to visit some parts of rural England, especially Thomas Hardy's country, staying several weeks. But he learnt the sad news, that his aged father, to whom he is strongly attached, was very seriously ill, and he resolved to leave for home immediately. He sailed by the French line for New York

Mr. Richard Le Gallienne is writing a supplementary chapter to appear in a third and entirely new edition of The Book-Bills of Narcissus, which Messrs. Mathews and Lane have in preparation. A new volume of poems by Mr. Le Gallienne will also be published during the autumn.

A very interesting volume is being prepared by Miss Jennett Humphreys for the forthcoming Eisteddfod at Carnarvon. It will consist of a small but representative collection of Old Welsh Nursery Rhymes." Miss Jennett Humphreys is an authority on the subject. She has written a number of books for children, and some verses of a domestic nature.

Mr. Hall Caine's new novel, The Manxman, will be published by Mr. Heinemann before the end of this month. Like The Deemster, it is a Manx story, only more so. It has its whole being in the little island,and introduces many types of Manx character. The period of the story begins about forty years back, and comes down to the present day. It may therefore be called a modern story, but the customs and habits of Manx people have retained much of their primitiveness. In that way the story will strike an old-world note.

A good deal of discussion is still going on in book-collecting circles concerning the Third Folio Shakespeare which sold for the very high figure—in fact, the highest ever paid for a copy of this edition—of £435, few weeks since at Christie's. So far as we have been able to discover, this particular copy is absolutely unique, inasmuch as the seven doubtful plays possess a separate and independent title-page, dated 1664, not found in any other recorded copy. There were, it seems, three collectors who discovered the unique character of this very large and fine copy; the two unsuccessful competitors are now cursing their ill-luck (and their agents) for having let slip an opportunity which is not likely to occur again.

Book-collecting has had so many volumes and articles written in its praise that it is almost a relief to come across a book in which that pleasant pastime is mercilessly assailed. In 1761, M. Bollioud Mermet, Secretary to the Academy of Lyons, published anonymously De la Bibliomanie, in which the weaknesses of his friends were held up to public condemnation. Of course, M. Bollioud Mermet was a book-collector, and this fact makes his diatribes all the more interesting at this distance of time. This little book is all but unknown in this country, but Duprat and Co. of New York, announce a translation with an introduction by a member of the Grolier Club.

Messrs. Methuen will publish shortly as the new volume in their Classical Translations Series, six dialogues from Lucian. The translator is Mr. S. T. Irwin, of Clifton. In the creation of this series three objects were in view: first, to afford classical students translations which shall be literature; second, to give non-classical readers translations in good literary form; and, third to do these two through the medium of nicely got-up books. The next volume is to be a translation of some of Cicero's orations by Mr H. E. D. Blaikston, of Trinity College, Oxford, and further ahead Mr. E. A. Morshead will be responsible for another classic.

What is intended to be the most complete edition yet of the Egyptian Book of the Dead will be published by Messrs. Putnam this year. Dr. Charles H. S. Davis,a well-known American authority on Egyptology, is responsible for it. In order to make the mythology and symbolism of the Book of the Dead comprehensible, an account is included of the religion and mythology of the ancient Egyptians. It comprises chapters on The Egyptian Pantheon and Animal Worship in Ancient Egypt. There will be 100 full-page illustrations from the Turin and Louvre papyri, and twenty-five designs representing the Egyptian gods.

Colonel Henry M. Vibart's work on Addiscombe: Its Heroes and Men of Note, was to be published about the middle of the month,by Messrs. Archibald Constable and Co. Lord Roberts, who is an Addiscombe "old boy," has written an interesting letter by way of introduction. The history of Addiscombe is told from the time the East India Company founded it as a military college, down to its closing in 1861. Biographical sketches are given of about a hundred Addiscombe cadets who have taken prominent places in India. Besides, there is a full carefully-prepared list of all the men who passed through the college. The work is profusely illustrated, and by special permission dedicated to the Queen.

Professor Huxley's collected works in Messrs. Macmillan's Eversley Series will be concluded by the appearance, in a few days, of Evolution and Ethics, and other Essays. This makes the ninth volume, and, like the others, it has undergone revision and, in some measure, regrouping. The previous eight are: Methods and Results, Darwiniana, Science and Education, Science and Hebrew Tradition, Science and Christian Tradition, Hume, Man's Place in Nature and other Anthropological Essays, and Discoures: Biological and Geological. The Eversley Series was founded for Charles Kingsley's works, and now includes a number of distinguished writers. Mr. Henry Craik's Life of Swift and Mr. A W Pollard's edition of the Canterbury Tales are to appear in it.

Messrs. Ward and Lock will publish a new nove by Mr. Edgar Fawcett, entitled Her Fair Fame. I is to have a frontispiece by Mr. George Hutchinson Mr. Outram Tristram's new stories, The Dead Gallant and The King of Hearts, in one volume, will be ready in a few days. Both are historical stories, one dealing with the Babington conspiracy, the other with the Young Pretender. Messrs. Hutchinson are about to publish a three-volume novel. The Game of Life, by Darley Dale. The pseudonym stands for a lady novelist. A new edition of 5,000 copies of Olive Schreiner's African Farm is being prepared. The book has already had a sale of 73,000 copies.

There is to be a second edition, at once, of Mr. Andrew Lang's fugitive rhymes, Ban and Arriere Ban. Mr. Arthur Baring Brabant is translating M. Chailley-Bert's English Settlements in Indo-China. The translation, which Messrs. Archibald Constable will publish, is to have an introduction, maps, notes, and an index. Messrs. Bickers are about to publish a new and complete edition of the poems of Constance Naden. Her first volume of verse, Songs and Sonnets of Springtime, appeared in 1881, and A Modern Apostle, The Elixir of Life, and other Poems, in 1887. The Edinburgh edition of Mr. R. L. Stevenson's works was so rapidly subscribed that orders have been given to proceed with six volumes, and the first of these will be delivered to subscribers in October.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it" will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots: 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Tannadice, 1407 tons, Captain George LeMiere, sailed yesterday for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s.s. Ellora, 1471 tons, Captain R B Wood, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Rangoon (19th June) via Moulmein and Colombo, with a cargo of timber.

The s.s. Akbar, 1441 tons, Captain G W Baldwin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (12th July), with a cargo of sugar and 18 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub.

The s.s. Horatio, 2077 tons, Captain J W Forth, arrived in the harbour on the 24th instant from London (11th June) via Karachi, with a general cargo and gunpowder, Mr. Faulkner and Mr. Soames as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s s Cathay, 1,873 tons, Captain A. Symons, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Syedney—Mr and Mrs W Thompson, Mr and Mrs Lackman, Mr J E Rogers, and Major Marchison. For Melbourne—Mr A C Trapp. For Hongkong—Mr Joosub Peermahomed and Mr Fazak Peerbhoy. For Colombo—Mr N C Patel.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	C Macdonald	1617	R Sterling	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
C	Hoseinee	993	T Hughes	N F		B & P S & Co
D	C Fraser	1330	Hill	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
D	Naderi	1168	Macalister	Jedda		B & P S N Co
F	Thibet	2622	Peters	Zanzibar	25-7	H C Joosub
H	Abdool Cadir	1380	Joome	Not fixed		F M M S Nemoii
K	Mahanadi	517	Adam	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
L	Satrunjee	547	A Fakira	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
M	Vortigern	1892	Houston	Antwerp	25-7	K Nixon & Co
N & O	Aden	2517	Hill	China	26-7	P & O S N Co
O	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Not fixed		Haji Cassum
P	Tanjore	1482	Garrett	Karachi		H C Joosub

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Caspian	2348	Beard	Amsterdam		W & A G & Co
4	Shannon	2049	Crewe	London	10-8	P & O Co
6	Oriental	2711	Leyman	London	27-7	P & O Co
7	Rohilla	2174	Nantes	Not fixed		P & O Co
8	Poseidon	2433	Fellner	Trieste	1-8	A L S N Co
9	Southern Cross	3311	Child	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
12	Eden Hall	2073	Jones	Liverpool	5-8	E Bates & Co
15	Dwarka	1610	Tice	Karachi		M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Horatio (s)	Forth	London, June 11.
	Ellora (s)	Wood	Rangoon, June 19.
25	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Mauritius, July 12.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Cathay (s)	Symons	China, &c.
	Tannadice (s)	LeMiere	Mauritius.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Akbar, for Mauritius.

" Nuddea, for Coast ports and Calcutta.

" Horatio, for Hull, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.

20 Avoca s……Sanders……London, June 15.

Lynton sp……Fraser……Liverpool, April 9.

Belle of Arvon bq…Jackson……Imbetiba Province of Rio, May 12.

DEPARTURES.

July 20.—Steamers Shahzada, Katoria, Lightning, and Brindisi; and Barque Natal.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 25.

For Liverpool.

Eden Hall s—408 bales cotton waste, 21 bales cotton rags, 121 bales gunny rags, 65 bags hidepickers and 6 cwts Indian rubber, Edwin Butterworth and Co; 8,001 cwts linseed, and 21,970 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, Wagjee Bacher.

For London.

Oriental s—28 bales skins, the South Indian Export Co; 20 bales skins, Thos H Moore and Co; 19 bales skins, 22 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 33 bales skins and hides, Muncherjee Shapoorjee; 5½ cwts ivory, Nanchand Javerchand; 16 cwts gum, K M Jaitha; 95 cwts gum, Nurpal Mowjee; 50 cwts coir yarn, Huridas Coorjee; 13 cases birds skins, B Esmail; 16 cwts fishmaws, M L Khatow; 1 bale skins, H T H Gunnee.

Shannon s—95 bales hemp, John L Kersten, 150 cwts gum, and 20 bales hemp, Keeka Khooshall.

For Hull.

Horatio s—2,009 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 6,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 525 cwts myrabollams, Wagjee Bacher; 5,041 cwts myrabollams; Ebjee Oomersey; 2,010 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee; 2,300 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

For Hamburg.

Constance s—110 bales cotton. Ralli Brothers; 46 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 330 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 486 cwts myrabollams, Care Wallash.

For Dunkirk.

Vortigern s—800 cwts linseed, 6,801 cwts rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz aud Co.

For Antwerp.

Southern Cross s—100 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 2,080 cwts linseed, Rowjee Sukerchand.

For Trieste.

Poseidon s—97 bales cotton, A Flascheck and Co.

For Hongkong.

Aden s—25 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 400 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 44 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 400 bales twist, E D Sassoon aud Co; 25 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

Cathay s—60 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 16 chests opium, M Byramjee; 20 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co; 9 chests opium, K Harmookhrai; 39 chests opium, H Esmall and Co; 11 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

For Shanghai.

Cathay s—25 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 20 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 38 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 13½ chests opium, K Harmookhrai; 18 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co; 9 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 23 chests opium, N J Abraham.

Aden s—100 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Yokohama.

Aden s—10 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

For Kobe.

Aden s—20 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Calcutta.

Karagola s—347 bales cotton, R Luchmondas; 140 bales cotton, B Hurdyal; 111 bales cotton, H Amolocchand; 100 bales cotton, Phiroz C Sethna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—July 23.

Roorke, Captain, Punjab, 5th Gurkha Rifles, on leave, from Mhow.

July 24.

Shakespear, Captain, Bengal, VI Bo Cavy, on leave, from Meerut.

July 25.

Haworth. 2nd Lt, Bengal, 5th Lancers, on leave, from Muttra.

Campbell, Lt, Bengal, RE, on leave, from Dinapore.

Hindley, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, IMS, on leave, from Sevni C P.

Briggs, Surg-Major, Bo. IMS, on leave, from Kamptee.

Moberly, Lt, Bengal, 37th Dogras, special duty, Gilgit, on leave, from Gilgit.

Campbell, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd A and S. Highlanders, on leave, from Meanmir.

DEPARTURES—July 25.

Weller, Captain, 14th Bengal Lancers, on leave, to Jullundar.

Cowper, Captain, 10th Bengal Lancers, on leave, to Jullundar.

Campbell, Lt, R A, on leave, to Australia.

Shakespear, Capt, VI Bengal Cavy, on leave, to Newzealand

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th July, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place to-morrow:—

Fort Head Quarters.

8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head Quarters.

8-45 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. W. BARROW, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th July, 1894.

1. Army Order, No. 349, dated 20th July 1894, is published for information:—

The following are the winners of the Bombay Presidency and Provincial Medals for good shooting, for season 1893-94:—

Presidency Medal.

Sergeant H. P. Gaughan, 2nd Bn. B, B. & C. I. Ry., Volunteers.—72 Points.

Provincial Medal.

Color-Sergeant H. Black, Bombay Rifle Volunteers—72 Points.

The Presidency Medal is awarded to Sergeant Gaughan on account of having made the better score at the longest distance in the Competition.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill for recruits at the Riding School every morning until further notice, Tuesdays excepted. All other members are invited to attend.

2. The Corps has the use of the Colaba Range on Saturday afternoon next. A match between Troops will be arranged.

By Order,
(Sd.) C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline"—From all Chemists and Druggists in Amber.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

Trade WW Mark.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

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Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

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LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers

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Crème Simon marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

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HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

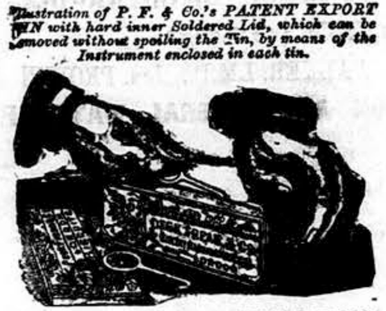
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof) FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.

JET BLACK OIL FOR FARM HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON. E.



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H.M. the King of Greece.
H.R.H. the Prince Royal of Greece.
H.R.H. the Prince of Bulgaria.
H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Baden.
H.R.H. the late Duke of Aosta (Ex-King of Spain).
H.H. the Khedive of Egypt.
H.M. the Queen of Madagascar.
H.M. the King of Siam.
20 Medals.

PEEK, FREAN & CO. have received more than three times as many Royal Appointments as have been accorded, to the best of their knowledge, to any other house in the World in their line of business.

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THE FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE
LE DANSK
Margarine Mixture.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.
CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

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The Patent ANTI-INCRUSTATOR

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the "Octopus" week by week, until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.
Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

	each.
Kettle Size …	2/6
Small Boiler Size …	5/-
Medium Boiler Size …	7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*
Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

Awarded Prize Medals at the Leading Exhibitions.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
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HOSIERY MADE AT HOME ON Automatic Knitting Machines.

Interesting, Profitable and Lady-like employment. Socks and Stockings knitted with great rapidity, also Under-clothing and great variety of Plain and Fancy Goods.

A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks knitted without seam or join in 35 minutes, (Stockings 50 minutes), superior to Hand Knit.

Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.

New Compound Machine equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.

SO SIMPLE, A CHILD CAN WORK IT.

A Lady in Rangoon writes:—"It is a perfect gem."

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ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE
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Oriental Tooth Paste.
White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath, to Old Age.
CAUTION.—The only Genuine is JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.
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OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

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SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d. PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE.
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IN PACKETS 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c
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The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement [illegible] the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

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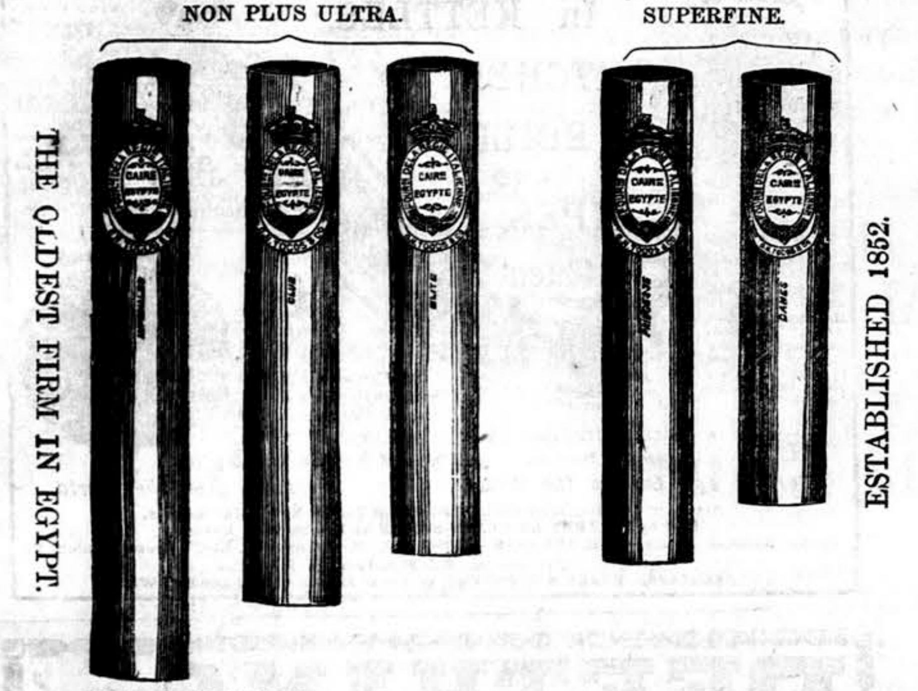
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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

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DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, " BABY, " reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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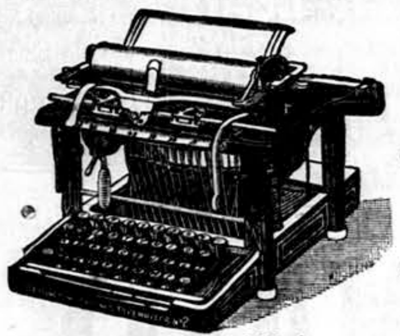

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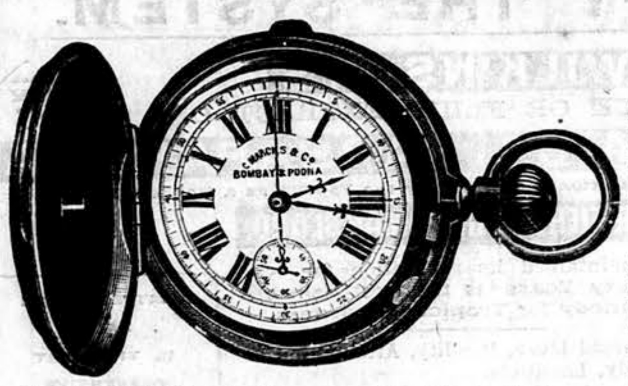

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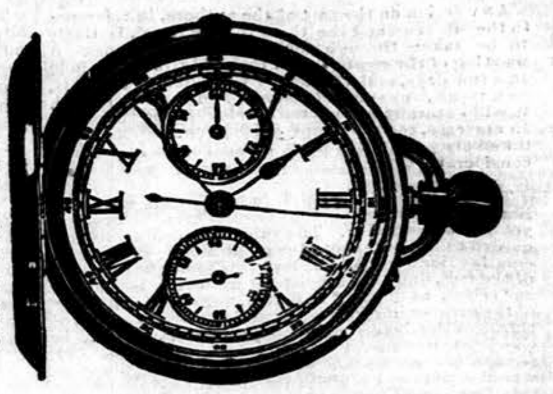

18-Carat Gold Hunting Chronograph Watches in Keyless action and movement of a very high class	Rs. 400
Ditto do. in Crystal face	„ 350
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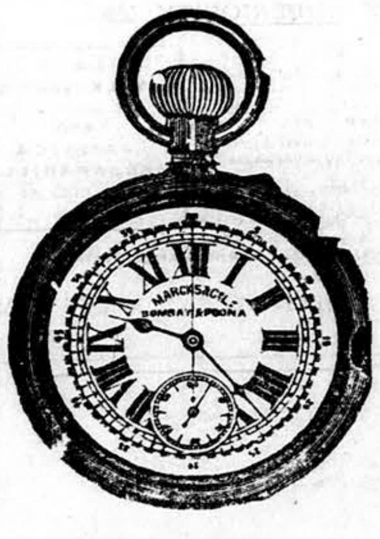

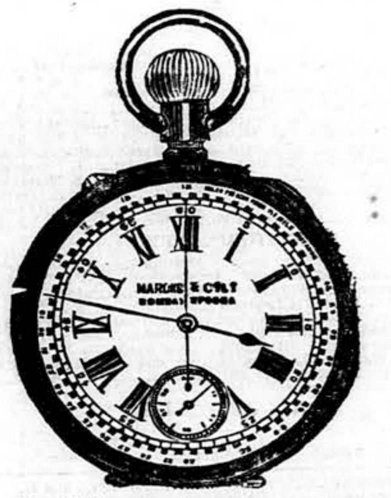

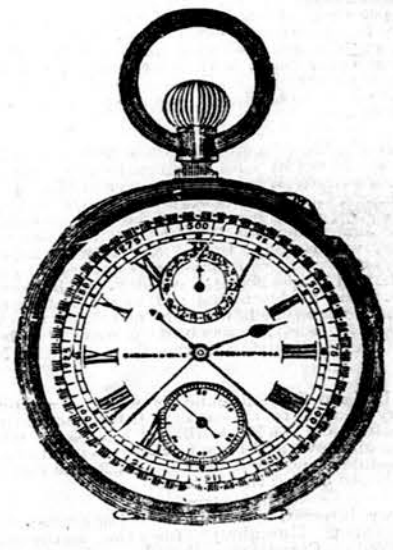

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Silver do. do.	„ 95
Do. Half-hunting	„ 110
Nickel Silver Crystal face, a good hard Watch	„ 60

Illustration shows the Chronograph dial the Watch dial is on the obverse. A Chronograph for rough use.

Gold case	Rs. 175
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Nickel Silver with Chronograph only	„ 35

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Do. do. cheaper construction	„ 120

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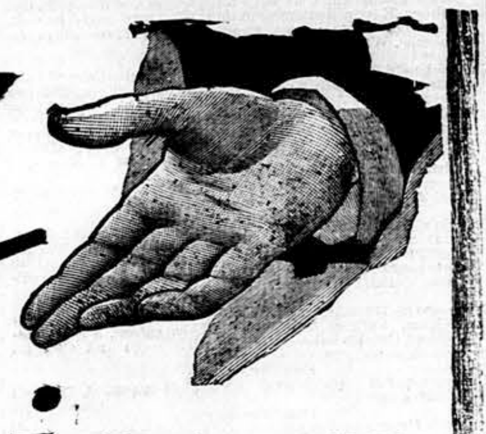

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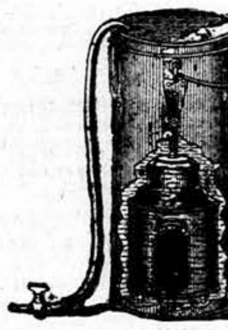

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